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Chicago Kids Die in Polio Shot Snafu

By MAX GORDON

IN CHICAGO, last week, they buried a Negro boy of two, victim of the dread polio disease. His was one of four such deaths recorded in that city this year. For the parents of this child, and the families of the other three, the promise of the Salk anti-polio vaccine has proved a cruel mirage. So, too, has it for the 165 other Chicagoans laid low by the disease in the year of 1956.

Why? Is anything wrong with the vaccine? Or have these lives been a sacrifice to the fumbling and bumbling of dollar-chasing "private enterprise" in the manufacture and distribution of the vaccine?

It is, as yet, much too early to give the full story regarding the effectiveness of the vaccine. The polio season has still a long way to go, and is at its heaviest in August. But some telling facts have appeared to date in various localities.

In Chicago, for instance, they tell us that up to last Sunday, July 15, there have been 169 cases of polio this year, and four deaths, as compared with only 34 cases and two deaths during the very same period last year.

HOW can it be, you will ask. Is the Salk vaccine useless, then?

But if you view the facts more closely, you see this is not so. Of the 169, only 16 had received the vaccine. The rest, two-thirds of them children under five who had not had the "shots" in school, did not receive the benefit of this new boon to mankind.

Nor do they tell us whether the 16 who had been so inoculated had received one shot or two. The most effective, dose is three shots, but few indeed are those who have received this.

Chicago's Board of Health seems to have little doubt of the value of this vaccine. It has now opened emergency clinics throughout the city to administer to children under five, for the polio season has only just begun.

Or let us take New York. Here two-thirds of all children in the most susceptible age—six months to 15 years—received one or two shots. Total number of polio victims for the year—as of July 16—is 25, of which four received inoculations.

None of these 25 has died. But last year, there were four deaths and 108 cases, as of July 16. And in the last epidemic year of 1949, there were 134 cases as of this date. The number jumped to thousands by August that year.

It would appear, then, by the examples of both Chicago and New York, that the disease this year has struck heaviest by far among those who had not been vaccinated, and only touched very lightly upon that group that had been vaccinated. Perhaps if the facts were known concerning the number of shots received, the effectiveness of the vaccine might be more boldly demonstrated.

IT WAS in mid-April of 1955

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An Urgent Appeal to Readers of the Worker

We must report to you, our readers and partners in this joint publishing enterprise, that your newspaper has about reached the end of its rope financially.

The circumstances are these: In April, there was launched, through the Emergency Committee for a Free Press, a \$100,000 fund drive to keep us going through the summer. As our readers know, we have depended on such drives each year.

The \$100,000 goal was the absolute minimum needed, and we had to have the full amount by mid-July.

To date, the drive is still short by nearly \$25,000. We have no way of making it up, nor any credit left to fall back on.

So, from here on in, it is up to each and every individual reader devoted to the paper—as to how we continue to publish. Knowing that there are thousands of you who will readily make some slight sacrifice to keep your paper going if you know it is essential, we ask now:

(1) Regardless of whether or not you have contributed already, you send directly to the Emergency Committee for a Free Press \$10—more, if you can afford it—without delay. If EVERY reader devoted to our paper responds, we can meet our immediate need.

(2) That you make it your business to reach at least five other supporters of this paper this week, tell them what the situation is, ask them to contribute \$10 even if it hurts, and get the money to us or the Emergency Committee.

All checks and money orders must be made out to the Emergency Committee for a Free Press. Send these or cash to the Committee at 575 6th Avenue, Room 301, New York City; or bring your contributions to our office at 35 E. 12th St., 8th floor.

ASSIGNMENT U.S.A.

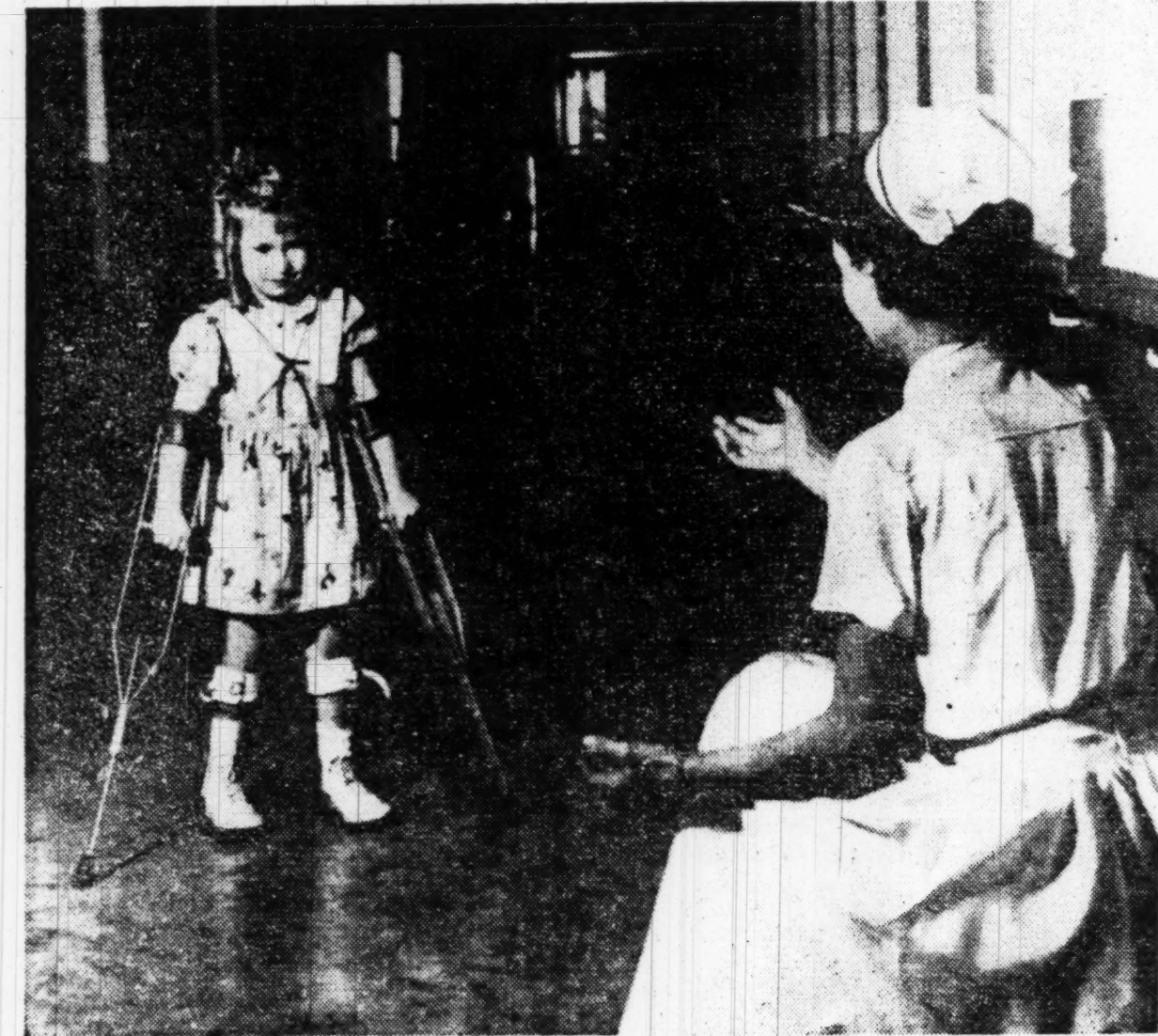
Spain--20 Years After

By JOSEPH NORTH

THE olive groves stand dusty-green in the fields where the bombs fell and children that stared at the skies darkened by Capronis and Junkers and Messerschmits



Sol, sits an aging, corpulent man who loves to wear the brilliant crimson sash around his waist-



At Shriners Hospital for Crippled Children, Los Angeles.

Labor Aims at Victory in '56 Voting

By CARL HIRSCH

CHICAGO.—Across the U.S., this week and next, a series of conferences is testing the ability of an organization called COPE to cope with labor's political problems of 1956. Here in Chicago, one such five-state conference broke from routine at several points. The AFL-CIO Committee on Political Education parley revealed a new political vitality, now that the labor movement is merged.

At times, the conference crackled with indignation and reflected the readiness of the 750 delegates to get on with the job of defeating labor's enemies

in Congress and an administration "of, by and for the fat cats."

It was not as though labor was re-hashing its old political problems. And some of these problems have been on the agenda since the days of Labor's Non-Partisan League 20 years ago, and before. But the search here was for new approaches on:

- (1) Getting the voting records of Congressmen to labor's rank-and-file,
- (2) Registering the great mass of the unregistered workers,
- (3) Raising the "voluntary dollars" for the COPE fund,
- (4) Involving the womenfolk.

The temper of COPE today was expressed in the report of a South Chicago steel union delegate who talked bitterly of the steel strike, forced on the workers by "the operators of the industry who feel they have the administration in their corner."

IT WAS in the words of Wisconsin CIO president Charles Schultz who spoke of the Kohlen strike and of organizing "to defeat a Senator (Joseph R. McCarthy) we're not proud of, and to repeal a law (the anti-labor Catlin law) that we refuse to live with."

And the tone was expressed by a delegate from a town where public officials recently

line, Franco is the name.

Twenty years passed, this week, July 18, since the general who vowed to uphold the Republic of Spain betrayed his sacred oath. His conspiracy to destroy the government that had been chosen by Spain's majority exploded on the world.

Who, living through those days, can forget?

Those times touched the conscience of humanity in a way few historic moments ever did. Living through them one understood why men forsook their homes, like Lafayette, Kosciuszko, von Steuben, to cross the seas and volunteer their lives to the young American republic.

TWENTY years later, the mo-
(Continued on Page 5)

helped break a strike with troops and bloodshed, New-castle, Ind., a meeting of the Perfect Circle local of the United Auto Workers, he said, oversubscribed its dollar-for-COPE drive by 176 percent.

The parley tried to draw the sober lessons of 17 states where labor's political weakness has resulted in passage of the so-called right-to-work laws and also of one state where such a law was repealed. In Louisiana, the united labor movement went to work to change the legislature this year and were instrumental

(Continued on Page 4)

Textile Union Magazine Says It's Time To 'Stop Nonsense' of Tailing Communists

TEXTILE LABOR, magazine of the Textile Workers Union of America asks in its July issued an editorial "isn't it time we stopped this nonsense" of jailing Communists?

The one-paragraph editorial follows:

"For a long time now we have been busy jailing domestic communists for their political opinions and chucking out of government service anyone who said 'gesundheit' when a communist sneezed. Not one of the prisoners has been charged with espionage, much less convicted; and not one of the 'risks' has turned out to be a communist. But the clear danger is not that we'll be subverted but that we'll be outdone. As Harry Cain said, isn't it time we stopped this nonsense?"

Presumably the editorial means "Not one of the prisoners has been charged with espionage, much less convicted" on charges of espionage.

Another short editorial on the same page chides American Communists on the "rate the comrades are questioning and analyzing" in the current discussion in the party.

Steel Trust in no Hurry To Settle; Stockpiles High

By GEORGE MORRIS

THE STRIKE of 650,000 steelworkers enters its fourth week this weekend with the steel stockpiles still high and the corporations displaying no haste for settlement. New conferences initiated last week through the slow-moving offices of U. S. Mediation and Conciliation continued at Pittsburgh. But as this is written the prevailing opinion is that there is no important change in the situation.

John Stephens, U. S. Steel vice-president and spokesman for the "Big Three" steel firms said his side still holds to the original offer, which includes the five-year no-strike, fixed wages plan.

MEANWHILE, the effects of the strike upon the economy, first heavily felt in the steel areas, spread to the country generally. The Commerce Department revealed that in the period since the steel strike began the country has suffered a decline of four percent in industrial production.

One measure of what the strike means to Pittsburgh was disclosed by the Bureau of Business Research of the University of Pittsburgh that the first strike-affected week brought a drop in the index from 194.9 to 85.4. There have been no serious shortages of steel so far, although stockpiling is not evenly distributed and some manufacturers are beginning to feel the pinch. Those who stockpiled, meanwhile, are cashing in with extortionate prices. The steel in warehouses, serving most small users, has been hiked.

THE steel companies came in for some scorching denunciation—and, of all places in the Pittsburgh Post-Gazette, a Paul Block paper. The paper's editorial of July 11 titled "Too Calm on Steel Front" is critical because "no one in authority seems to be particularly alarmed."

The editorial virtually confirms charges of the steel union that the industry's shutdown is in effect an "inventory lockout." The editorial says:

"In retrospect it seems almost as if the steel strike has been planned, or at least accepted fatalistically. Months ago the stockpiling of steel in certain industries was a matter of street-corner conversation. Gradually the impression grew that a strike was inevitable, and sure enough it came to pass.

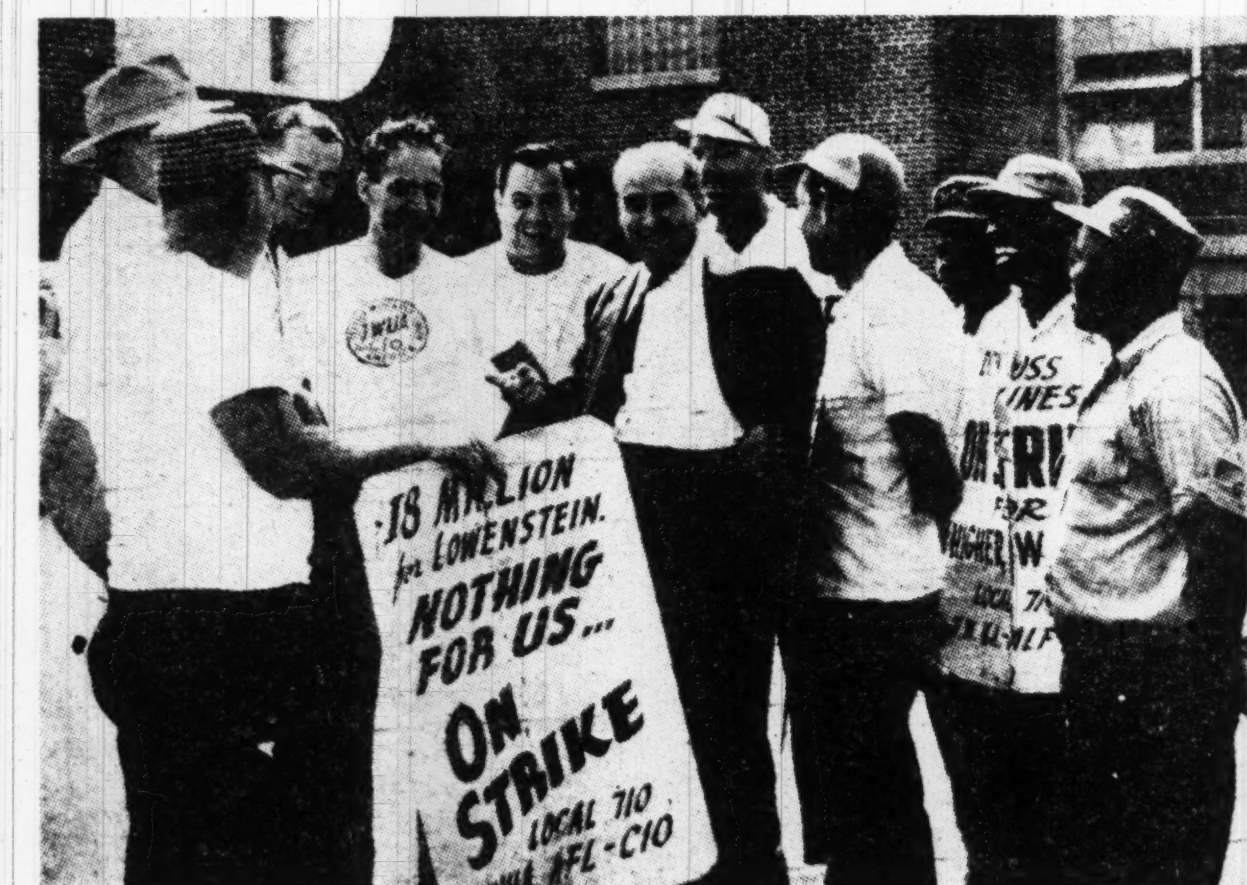
"From the viewpoint of the industrialists who stockpiled steel, that may be a most wholesome and desirable development. A strike—always assuming that it doesn't last TOO long—would provide an opportunity to work off inventories and firm up the market for a booming fall of four-tone models and higher prices."

Denouncing the tactic of "stabilizing" an industry through striking "terror" into the economy, the paper says "it shouldn't be necessary to throw thousands of Americans out of work to stabilize the economy."

THE New York Times estimated that by the most liberal calculations, the added cost of steel should not be more than \$5.05 a ton. But the paper noted the industry wants to hike prices by an average of \$8 to \$10 a ton.

The state of Pennsylvania, where more than a third of the striking steel workers are concentrated, reported a promise by federal officials to shunt the delivery of 162 carloads of extra surplus food for distribution among striking steel workers.

Seven items are included: butter, cheese, milk, beans, wheat, cornmeal and rice. The state's 185,000 strikers with their families are estimated to include 600,000 persons. The shunt will make possible the distribution within three or four weeks instead of the normal six weeks. In two weeks, if the strike still continues, the officials of the



Newly-elected president William Pollack, (center) is shown with Negro and white pickets of the 3,400 striking workers of Lowenstein & Sons Rock Hill Printing and Finishing Co. plant in Rock Hill, North Carolina.

A STRIKE of 3,400 workers at the Rock Hill, N. C., Printing and Finishing plant of the big Lowenstein & Sons chain and the assignment by the AFL-CIO of a batch of 25 organizers for the start of that long awaited drive, is directing the eyes of the Textile Workers Union of America southward.

The three-week strike by workers who have had raises totaling only seven cents an hour since 1951, is just a warmup for the TWUA for big things to come, mainly in North Carolina, the country's biggest textile state.

A meeting in Charlotte recently of the TWUA's staff members of the south plus the organizers assigned them by the AFL-CIO (whose number must be at least matched from the TWUA's own resources) laid plans for the push to get into stride some time near Labor Day.

The selected targets are the mills of three big chains employing some 50,000 workers, most of

them in North Carolina. The biggest concentration are the 20,000 Cannon Mills workers at Kannapolis. Then there is a cluster of Burlington Industries mills, some 30 on all to be tackled (of the company's 100) mostly in North Carolina. The others are in Chattanooga and in Virginia's Roanoke area. The third chain is Pepperell in Alabama and Georgia.

Things will be made livelier in North Carolina with the assignment by the AFL of eight organizers for Operation Reynolds Tobacco in Winston-Salem, to be matched by at least equal number by the Tobacco Workers International Union. Only once before in the history of the manufacturer of Camels were its 8,500 workers unionized—by the left wing now defunct Food and Tobacco Workers. An attempt is believed under way to bring all pro-union forces in the plant under one roof to win this largest single prize in the Southland and give the drive the impetus it needs.

Similar registration for surplus food is going on in all other strike affected states.

MOST major unions have already assured the steel union full support. When the union deems that support necessary it will only have to ask to get many hundreds of thousands of dollars. The steel union was the most generous of all for the Westinghouse strikers.

One of the unions to pledge the steel union full support is the independent Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers. And that pledge was wired just a few days after the steel union's raiders were defeated in another attempt to wrest the Anacosta Copper Co., smelter at Anacosta, Mont., from Mine-Mill that has had it under contract for many years.

Everything seemed quiet and peaceful at the mill gates from coast to coast. There was very little activity other than checking of pass-

THE WEEK IN LABOR AFFAIRS

• Big Vote for NMU Independents • Another Snag for Screening

A HEAVY vote for independent candidates and the reelection of vice-president Adrian Duffy over Joseph Curran's strong opposition, was the big surprise in the National Maritime Union election. M. Hedley Stone, former treasurer, who with Duffy parted company with Curran and fought him in the past two years, failed to make the new post combining secretary and treasurer, which went to Curran's man, former secretary John B. McDougal, but by the slim margin of 10,407 to 9,339 for Stone. Duffy's victory knocked out one of Curran's vice-presidential incumbents, Steve Federoff, who drew 8,728 to Duffy's 9,408. But another candidate for the three posts, former vice-president Hulbert Warner, who until he led an opposition against Curran in the 1954 election was the only Negro in the administration, drew 6,600 votes in his try for a comeback. Another top leader who parted company with Curran, Boston Port agent Sven Petersen lost to Curran's man with 7,060 votes to 8,825 for John T. Reeves. Curran himself, opposed by a "token" candidate,

for the first time in ten years, was reelected 17,626 to 3,680 for Charles Abar, San Francisco port agent. The total vote cast was 23,016.

CHIEF FEDERAL District Judge Michael J. Roch in San Francisco refused to overrule a federal district court order that the Coast Guard return immediately all papers to some 500 screened maritime workers. This is another victory in the five-year struggle against the "security" screening started during the Korean War.

The Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals last October ruled the screening to be illegal. Then, Federal Judge Edward P. Murphy ordered the papers returned to the screened men. So far, the Coast Guard and Department of Justice have refused to carry out the court rulings. Now comes the Roch decision.

Some 6,000 members of the International Union of Electrical Workers (IUE) shut down the Westinghouse Corp. at Sharon and Greenville, Pa., in a protest against suspension of two union

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Your Money and Your Life

STEEL STRIKE TWISTERS

By Labor Research Association

OF THE MANY columns that pass for economic analysis of the steel strike, we select two for comment.

First the remarks of that sterling advocate of the American consumer, Sylvia F. Porter of the N. Y. Post. She finds (July

2) that the strike brings dire tidings to her readers. For, "it makes it a certainty . . . that our overall cost of living will shatter all previous peaks in the months ahead"—and go up still more in later years under the long-term contract. The strike, she intimates, is not bad for the steel magnates or steel workers, but harms "the vast majority" who are neither. "You'll feel these wage-price hikes in your own pocketbook as they go into effect."

Let us relish the ancient argument as to the relationship between wages and prices. Merely note that during the last years steel workers have won successive wage boosts totalling more than one-third, while the cost of living has scarcely budged! And the present rise is all in foods, unrelated to steel. (See our monthly "Economic Notes.")

Miss Porter claims that only large companies can afford to pay decent wages, and that monopoly in industry is paralleled by the same in labor. We, the consumer, are squeezed between "industrial giantism" and "labor aristocracy" which has become unprecedented in America. The latter's wage demands are forcing out small business.

DEAR MISS PORTER—How does your theory fit these facts?

1. The construction industry is one of the most scattered, but its workers average 20 cents an hour more than steel workers.

2. The tobacco industry is one of the most concentrated, but its workers earn a dollar an hour less than in steel.

3. Monopoly through merger has grown exceptionally rapidly recently in the textile industry, but textile fabric wages are about the same as in 1952, and lower in the North.

Monopoly arises out of the capitalist system, regardless of the wage level or the degree of labor organization. The giants' advantages over the small companies are the same, regardless of the level of wages, which affects large and small more or less alike. The steel-workers union, far from helping monopoly, is permitting several smaller companies to operate pending the contract with the majors. This strike by-product gives the smalls a "break" they could not expect over many years of "normal" business.

The overwhelmingly majority of Miss Porter's readers are not "squeezed" by the steel workers, but are themselves workers exploited and overcharged by monopolies connected with the steel companies by a thousand financial ties. Every gain of the steel workers helps New Yorkers win higher earnings. The steel companies are buttressed by the billions of dollars held in the financial district. The steel workers need the support of the millions of people in the shops and residential districts. A "plague-on-both-your-houses" attitude is against the public interest.

AND NOW for the Guaranty Trust Co., one of the main financial links to U. S. Steel and Bethlehem. It claims (in its July Survey) that labor has nothing to show for all its strikes since 1933. Real wages went up 76 percent, productivity 77 percent. Wages moved with productivity, just as before there were unions.

Only a "slight" inaccuracy. Real wages didn't go up, and productivity did, before there were basic industry unions—as during the 1920s. Wages went down in 1930-32 without unions, while they held in 1938 and 1954, thanks to organization. In Venezuela, where union

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Keystone Labor

U.S. Steel Offers Free Coffee But Nixes Jobless Compensation

By JOSEPH POSNER

MORRISVILLE.—Picketers at the huge U. S. Steel's Fairless plant here are being given the silken glove treatment by the management, but many are wondering: What kind of fist is really inside the glove?

Yes, the shack near the gate that houses the pickets waiting to take their turn was actually set up by U. S. Steel. Also provided by the company, for the comfort of the strikers, is a TV set, fan, coffeemaker. Even the coffee is sent around each morning with the compliments of the boss.

What stops the steel workers from being overwhelmed by this demonstration of friendliness? Well, the same U. S. Steel went into court last month to do other strikers out of unemployment compensation they had coming to them.

This court case arose following a ruling by Pennsylvania State officials that Westinghouse strikers were entitled to unemployment compensation. Westinghouse Corporation got virtually all of Big Business to challenge the decision in the courts. U. S. Steel was right up front. Payments are consequently held up.

Morrisville strikers have been instructed by their union where and when to file for unemployment compensation. But even as they make application, they know that U. S. Steel knifed Westinghouse workers in similar need.

PITTSBURGH.—Jones & Laughlin Steel Corporation has nice words for its employers, too. There's a paid advertisement by J & L in all newspapers advising the strikers how to go about continuing the company-union Social Insurance Program "during the period of the current strike."

Without doubt the strikers appreciate it. Only sad note: Jones and Laughlin Steel Corporation is also joined with U. S. Steel in suit against unemployment compensation for Westinghouse workers.

HARRISBURGH.—Contrasted to the starvation scheme of Pennsylvania's industrialists comes news that Governor George Leader is meeting with United Steelworkers to plan for stepping up distribution of surplus food in steel centers.

What is needed is a cut in red tape that now, under federal regulations, does not permit the state to make request for additional food supplies until eligibility of applicants has been determined.

Leader said: "I'm thinking of some kind of exemption to waive this requirement in order to facilitate speedy delivery. The normal delivery time of 35 to 40 days may work a hardship on our people."

Leader said that the issue of compensation was not on the agenda at this meeting with the union.

David J. McDonald, citing the fact that steel plants were closed down by management prior to the June 30 strike deadline, insists that this dispute is a "lockout"—and therefore makes the jobless workers eligible for compensation.



LOWENFELS

Lowenfels Is a Sonnet Master. Critic States

In review of Walter Lowenfels' "Sonnets of Love and Liberty" that appeared recently in the Boston Chronicle, the author is called "a master of the sonnet as a verse-form."

The review, in part, follows: "Mr. Lowenfels is a master of the sonnet as a verse-form, and this sequence emphasizes his mastery anew, especially its content."

"To write poetry worth reading by others, a poet must have something to say, and Mr. Lowenfels has a great deal of the utmost urgency—to stamp out lies in streets that Tom Paine walked."

"Arrested under the Smith Act, tried in a court in the City of Brotherly Love, and convicted through the testimony of paid informers, he composed his verses under the same storm and stress which gave birth to the classic autobiography of Jawaharlal Nehru and sunlight crashes through the courtroom door."

Aged 59, Mr. Lowenfels has four daughters and three grandchildren, undaunted by the 'oppressors wrong,' confidently affirming: "I laugh, too, knowing our triumph is near."

Pa. Demos Who Will Help Shape Civil Rights Plank

PHILADELPHIA.—Most of the 72-member delegation from Pennsylvania to the Democratic national convention, which opens Aug. 13 in Chicago, have not announced their position on what kind of a civil rights plank they favor. For the information of those interested in obtaining a strong civil rights stand we are publishing below the names and addresses, together with the telephone numbers, of the elected delegates from Philadelphia and the Pittsburgh area (Allegheny County). Where this information is not given, it may be obtained by contacting the Democratic city committee.

PHILADELPHIA (COUNTY)	
1st	Louis J. Amarando, 1614 Porter Street; HO 2-0504 Herbert S. Levin, 405 South 46th Street; SH 7-1660 Emanuel Weinberg, 2639 South 9th Street; HO 2-1582 Henry Cianfrani, 526 Fitzwater Street
2nd	Thomas J. Clark, 3815 Chestnut Street; EV 2-6280 Charles Papa, 237 N. 65th Street; GR 4-7161 Ralph Dennis, 5015 Spruce Street; GR 6-3181 Robert N. C. Nix, 4837 Fairmount Avenue; TR 8-0797
3rd	J. Sydney Hoffman, 3535 Kensington Avenue; CU 8-7685 Michael J. Towey, 814 W. Huntington Street Maurice S. Osser, 951 North 6th Street; LO 3-3068 Hugh P. McKenna, 119 N. 16th Street
4th	Earl Chudoff, 1923 North 33rd Street Samuel A. Rose, Presidential Apartments John B. Kelly, 3901 Henry Avenue Mary Hersch, 2412 North 9th Street
5th	John F. Byrne, 1901 Shelmire Street; PI 5-8091 Francis R. Smith, 1216 W. Butler Street Joseph F. Lockward, 4427 Convent Avenue; OR 3-3999 William Vincent Mullin, 7180 Jackson Street; DE 3-2449
6th	Joseph T. Kelley, 930 E. Price Street; GE 8-2733 John F. Reilly, 7928 Cedar Park Avenue Lewis M. Stevens, 430 W. Allens Lane; CH 7-4131 Charles M. Finley, 1040 Lakeside Avenue; WA 4-1780
ALLEGHENY COUNTY (Pittsburgh)	
27th	Wm. D. McClelland, 1575 Williamsburg Rd.; FI 1-2529 Thomas J. Gallagher, 815 Rossmore Ave.; LE 1-1387 Kenneth L. Stille Dan Parish, 1216 Washington Rd.; LO 1-1041
28th	Wm. L. Blake, 1816 Buena Vista; CE 1-6050 Wm. H. Davis
29th	Edgar D. McKean, 5001 Liberty Ave.; MU 3-3800 James W. Knox, 107 Center Ave.; LI 1-0412 Alex P. Meanor, 706 Coal St.; PE 1-4979 John J. Exler, 10 Mount Hope St.; 1-7496
30th	Edward R. Frey, 354 Bailey Ave.; HE 1-0300 Thomas E. Barrett Regis F. Cusick, Sr. Joseph T. Witkowski



Civil Defense on What Basis? Some Questions

By LAWRENCE JOHNSON
PHILADELPHIA.

Just what is back of the insistent furore locally and in the state over civil defense?

For several months the papers have reported "plans" for "Operation Alert-1956," scheduled for last Friday. These dealt with the hurried "evacuation" of tens of thousands of people from "strategic areas" considered likely targets for "enemy" bombing planes.

The defense authorities know as well as anybody else that all these "precautions" are of no avail when a hydrogen explosion occurs "with the heat and brilliance of 500 suns and a fireball at least four miles in diameter." The latest bombs are worse even than this.

IN THE July 20 "nuclear air

raid test" here imitation bombs—one of a five-megaton bomb that would, if real, have the destructive power of 5,000,000 tons of TNT—was exploded over Franklin Field. Together with several other dropped, the total destructive power was estimated at over 7,000,000 tons of TNT.

It took the huge Univac (mechanical-calculating machine) at Leland Stanford University in California to figure out that if the bomb had been real, there would have been 1,343,000 killed in the few minutes of the explosion plus 906,000 injured.

What explains the persistent efforts to build up this transparently false pretense of a civil defense that can at all protect the masses

of people in any bombed location?

A RECENT article in the Iron Age, a magazine of the big steel interests, throws some light on one aspect of this matter. "Federal, state and local defense officials," it says, "are lobbying hard for a program to BUILD \$12,000,000,000 worth of defense shelter. Besides the steel and concrete structures costing \$100 per person, they are pushing for large-scale stockpiling of food and clothing."

The people of Philadelphia are entitled to know if the local defense director, Philip Klein, is engaged in lobbying. The people of Pennsylvania have the right to be informed if the state director of civil defense, Dr. Richard Gerstell, is one of these lobbyists.

North Star On South Street

By R. H. B.

Negro Lawyers Refused Office Space in Downtown Philly . . .

PHILADELPHIA.—Three Negro lawyers recently signed a lease for office space in the Market Street National Bank Building in Center City, Philadelphia . . . the space they applied for was vacant and a check for a month's rent accompanied the lease agreement. . . . The agent who closed the deal informed the three reputable members of the Philadelphia Bar that it would be necessary to get the approval of the owners before the premises could be occupied. . . .

Over a month passed and finally the check of the three Negro lawyers was returned with the statement that the office space was not available.

The agent declared that the space was just not "available" and no question of "race" entered into the transaction.

A short time later a white colleague of one of the Negro attorneys applied for office space to the firm of Heymann & Brothers, who handle the Market Street National Bank property. The white lawyer shortly was submitted a lease offering him space in the same building in which Heymann & Brothers had stated that no room was available.

The Negro lawyers involved are Charles Wright, Herbert R. Cain and E. Washington Rhodes, who is a former member of the State Parole Board and publisher of the "Twice-A-Week" Philadelphia Tribune, leading local Negro newspaper.

Looking back a few years, it comes to mind that present City Councilman Raymond Pace Alexander and other Negro attorneys were forced to buy an office in downtown Philadelphia because they were turned down when applying for office space in Center City.

News stories in the local press and a comment from a Negro real estate dealer have brought to light that a number of in-town office buildings have vacancies because law firms are seeking office space in the suburban areas on account of parking and other mid-city congestion problems.

In most other large northern urban centers Negro lawyers are able to secure office space in modern office buildings.

It seems that Philadelphia is the only city that adheres to this un-American custom of refusing to rent space to Negro attorneys at this late date.

Equal Job Opportunity Council Elects New Officers . . .

PHILADELPHIA.—The Council for Equal Job Opportunity of Philadelphia through its executive director Walter C. Wynn announced the election of William L. Davis, of the Gordon-Davis Linen Supply Co. as chairman; Charles W. Maxwell, of the William Penn Business Institute as vice-president; George B. Morris, recording secretary and business agent of Local 125, Window Cleaners and Maintenance Union as treasurer; Rex H. Benjamin Sissel of the Department of Social Education and Action of the Presbyterian Board of Christians as secretary.

The CEJO is a constituent agency of the Philadelphia Fellowship Commission and was organized in 1943 "to establish and protect the rights and opportunity of all persons to seek, obtain and hold gainful employment without discrimination on account of race, creed, color, national origin or ancestry."

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ROBERT KLONSKY, Editor and Circulation Manager
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THE WORKER, SUNDAY, JULY 22, 1956

Un-Americans Invade Philly to Disrupt Liberal Coalition

The invasion of Philadelphia last week by the House Un-American Committee headed by Bethlehem Steel's Congressional spokesman Representative Francis Walter, (D., Easton) was part of a desperate maneuver by the most reactionary elements in the state to undermine the democratic traditions of this city and disrupt the coalition of Labor, the Negro people, liberals, and good-governmenters, who would maintain these traditions.

The attempt of the American Legion big brass, in conjunction with the Mutual Broadcasting Co. and the Defense Department, to stage an "enemy" occupation last July Fourth of the little village of Moscow, Pa. was a first step in this plot. It fell flat when the Leader administration barred the use of state troops and the defense authorities backed out of promised support due to apprehensions of possible international complications.

It was the Legion, together with the Veterans of Foreign Wars and the gangster blacklisting "Aware, Inc.," that next precipitated the attack on the actress Gale Sondergaard. Prompt and sharp reaction by local civil rights and liberal groups compelled the veterans big brass to back down on their threats to picket the theater where she was to appear. "Individual members may picket if they wish. The organizations will not," was the official announcement.

Popular resentment against the attempt to censor the City's cultural activities were reflected in most of the numerous Letters to the Editor which appeared in the press. Significant of this public reaction was the fact that only the Philadelphia Inquirer stood out for the Legion-VFW "strong-arm" tactics.

With two strikes against them, the reactionaries hoped to retrieve their defeats by the appearance on the scene of Representative Walter and his Un-Americans. Walter did his best, announcing that the committee would hash over the 1951 charges against Miss Sondergaard and those long pending against Mrs. Mary Knowles, in charge of the Friends (Quaker) library at Plymouth Meeting, Pa.

The group also was to investigate how come so much "Communist" literature was flowing into the Port of Philadelphia. In addition it was to continue its effort to whitewash the assorted gang of ex-FBI agents and other snoopers who make up "Aware, Inc."

Quite evidently these would-be revivers of the Cold War and anti-Communist hysteria are linked with conspirators high up on the national level. Recent attempts by top Republican policy makers to warm up the Communist issue for the fall campaign, along with a common Democratic tactic to try to appear more "anti-Communist" than their opponents, indicate something of what is back of these events in Philadelphia.

Eisenhower Approved His Intrigue

Main Speaker at Philly Legion Meeting Is Key Anti-SU Plotter

By JAMES DOISEN

PHILADELPHIA — Chosen by the Pennsylvania American Legion top brass to address the closing session of its annual state convention, which ended yesterday (July 21), was one of the highest paid corporation heads in the U. S.—David Sarnoff, chairman of the Radio Corporation of America (RCA) and president of the National Broadcasting Company, which he controls.

The reason why the Legion big brass picked Sarnoff for closing their convention was because of his prominence as a key plotter on the anti-Communist and anti-Soviet front maintained by the Legion with the U. S. Chamber of Commerce and the National Manufacturers Association.

Last year Sarnoff presented to the Eisenhower administration a comprehensive plan for heating up the cold war, which had been cooling off as a result of measures taken by the Soviet Union and the rapidly growing peace

forces throughout the world. He discussed the plan "thoroughly" with President Eisenhower, who in a press conference later recommended its "approach."

The plan included everything from establishment of a "high command" with Cabinet status to supervise the civilian waging of the cold war to organize assistance to insurrectionary and sabotaging groups in the Communist-controlled countries.

One section of his proposals was headed: Civil Strife. It advocated organization by the U. S. of "internal discontents and economic crises, stimulated and then systematically exploited to produce inner disunity, chaos and actual insurrection—(organization of) para-military formations, underground," and "preparations of cadres" to conduct these activities. The "spontaneous uprisings" in East Germany and in Poznan, Poland, are precisely what Sarnoff proposed.

When Sarnoff was presented here to the Legionnaires and the

press publicized his appearance there was not a word about these incitations to involve this country in efforts to overthrow by force and violence the governments of the Soviet Union, Poland, Hungary, Roumania, China and Albania.

Yet the whole plan—approved by President Eisenhower—was reprinted in the May 27, 1955, issue of U. S. News, where any sceptic can read it in black and white.

W. PA. UNIONS WINS FIRST PENSION PLAN IN CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRY

PITTSBURGH.—A new two-year contract between the AFL Laborers District Council of western Pennsylvania and the Master Builders Association of that area establishes the first pension plan in the U. S. for laborers in the construction industry.

The association, which represents between 500 and 700 firms and handles about 90 percent of

the dollar volume of commercial building construction, will pay five cents per man-hour worked into a special pension fund jointly administered by the two sides.

The package agreement, effective last June 27, provides an over-all wage hike of 15 cents hourly this year with a further 7½-cent raise next June 1.

Between 8,000 and 10,000 skilled and semi-skilled laborers

embraced in 10 locals will benefit. Twelve counties are covered: Allegheny, Armstrong, Beaver, Butler, Clarion, Fayette, Greene, Indiana, Jefferson and Washington.

The laborers also have a separate welfare program in effect since 1953 under which the employers contribute 7½ cents per man-hour worked.

Delaware Senate Blocks FEPC

By RICHARD H. BARNES

DOVER, Del. — The Delaware State Senate in an after-midnight session last week sand-bagged an FEPC measure that was passed in the lower house last December.

The FEPC legislation was introduced into the State Assembly by its only Negro member—Rep. Paul Livingston (Wilmington) and has considerable support in the state.

A committee which seeks passage of the bill comprises representatives of the Central Labor Union, B'Nai B'rith Men's Lodge 140, the Catholic Interracial Council, of Delaware; the Council of Churches of Wilmington and New Castle County, the Delaware State Indus-

trial Council AFL-CIO, the B'nai B'rith Women of Wilmington and National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

The Senate never took a vote on the FEPC legislation itself but blocked the bill by voting 10 to 6 not to suspend the rules to permit consideration of a duplicate measure.

The rules of the State Senate require that before a bill can be considered the original copy must be on hand.

The original bill is hemmed up in the Public Health Committee, whose chairman is Senator Walter J. Hoey (D-Milford), rabid racist candidate for the Democratic nomination for Governor.

The parliamentary fracas was sparked by an appeal by the FEPC legislator's sponsor Rep. Livingston, who addressed the chamber on a point of special privilege.

Livingston, a tailor by trade, told the body that "the people of Delaware expect" them to act on the measure.

The Delaware committee seeking the passage of the legislation, in a recent press release from its publicity committee stated that the "failure of the Senate to bring the measure to a vote was held as a betrayal of the campaign pledges as expressed in the pre-election platform of both parties to enact civil rights legislation."

Six-State Labor Meet in Pgh. Lays Plans for Fall Elections

PITTSBURGH.—The six-state political conference here July 12 of AFL, CIO and UMW leaders was attended by between 700 and 800 delegates from state and local councils and union locals from Pennsylvania and the five adjoining states—New Jersey, Delaware,

international representative of the United Mineworkers.

Thomas declared that the miners "resented the many occasions in the past when Senator Duff made a political football out of the hardships and economic distress of the Pennsylvania coal miners." The union leader was referring to Duff's attempt to make capital out of the Eisenhower Administration's belated program to aid the distressed areas in the mining fields.

Duff, he charged, was acting now only because his reelection was at stake. Previous promises made by the Senator to help those areas were conveniently forgotten, Thom-

as said.

Appeals for better support to the campaign for a dollar to COPE from every union member were made by Jack Kroll and James L. McDevitt, national co-directors of the committee. Wm. J. McSorley, their assistant, blamed "the leaders at every level" for the poor response to date.

McSorley listed the number of locals which had fulfilled their quotas as follows: Pennsylvania—134; Ohio—119; New Jersey—68; Maryland—23; District of Columbia—15; West Virginia—11, and Delaware—7. He said this was about a fifth of the total in the six states.

IF YOU PREFER TO BUY YOUR DAILY WORKER AT THE NEWSSTAND, MONDAY THROUGH FRIDAY, AT 10¢ PER COPY, YOU CAN SECURE IT AT ANY OF THE FOLLOWING NEWSSTANDS IN PHILADELPHIA:

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N.W. cor. 12th & Market St.

2nd & South St.

Steel Trust Forced Strike—Pa. C.P.

PHILADELPHIA.—A publication called PENNSYLVANIA IN FACTS AND FIGURES, issued by the Research and Legislative Committee of the Communist Party of Eastern Pennsylvania, gives statistics proving that the Steel Trust forced this strike as a way of getting rid of a huge surplus, and with the intention of imposing a five-year contract that would permit the companies to sweat even bigger profits out of their employees.

An editorial introduction states: "The economic well-being of all the people in this area is involved in this struggle."

"We sincerely hope that the facts and figures presented in this issue will help to mobilize community support for the steelworkers in their strike."

Copies of PENNSYLVANIA IN FACTS AND FIGURES may be obtained by writing to the Communist Party, 250 South Broad Street, Phila.

NEW JERSEY
EDITION
The Worker

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Chicago Kids Die in Polio Shot Snafu

By MAX GORDON

IN CHICAGO, last week, they buried a Negro boy of two, victim of the dread polio disease. His was one of four such deaths recorded in that city this year. For the parents of this child, and the families of the other three, the promise of the Salk anti-polio vaccine has proved a cruel mirage. So, too, has it for the 165 other Chicagoans laid low by the disease in the year of 1956.

Why? Is anything wrong with the vaccine? Or have these lives been a sacrifice to the fumbling and bumbling of dollar-chasing "private enterprise" in the manufacture and distribution of the vaccine?

It is, as yet, much too early to give the full story regarding the effectiveness of the vaccine. The polio season has still a long way to go, and is at its heaviest in August. But some telling facts have appeared to date in various localities.

In Chicago, for instance, they tell us that up to last Sunday, July 15, there have been 169 cases of polio this year, and four deaths, as compared with only 34 cases and two deaths during the very same period last year.

HOW can it be, you will ask. Is the Salk vaccine useless, then?

But if you view the facts more closely, you see this is not so. Of the 169, only 16 had received the vaccine. The rest, two-thirds of them children under five who had not had the "shots" in school, did not receive the benefit of this new boon to mankind.

Nor do they tell us whether the 16 who had been so inoculated had received one shot or two. The most effective dose is three shots, but few indeed are those who have received this.

Chicago's Board of Health seems to have little doubt of the value of this vaccine. It has now opened emergency clinics throughout the city to administer to children under five, for the polio season has only just begun.

Or let us take New York. Here two-thirds of all children in the most susceptible age—six months to 15 years—received one or two shots. Total number of polio victims for the year—as of July 16—is 25, of which four received inoculations.

None of these 25 has died. But last year, there were four deaths and 108 cases, as of July 16. And in the last epidemic year of 1949, there were 134 cases as of this date. The number jumped to thousands by August that year.

It would appear, then, by the examples of both Chicago and New York, that the disease this year has struck heaviest by far among those who had not been vaccinated, and only touched very lightly upon that group that had been vaccinated. Perhaps if the facts were known concerning the number of shots received, the effectiveness of the vaccine might be more boldly demonstrated.

IT WAS in mid-April of 1955
(Continued on Page 13)

An Urgent Appeal to Readers of the Worker

We must report to you, our readers and partners in this joint publishing enterprise, that your newspaper has about reached the end of its rope financially.

The circumstances are these: In April, there was launched, through the Emergency Committee for a Free Press, a \$100,000 fund drive to keep us going through the summer. As our readers know, we have depended on such drives each year.

The \$100,000 goal was the absolute minimum needed, and we had to have the full amount by mid-July.

To date, the drive is still short by nearly \$25,000. We have no way of making it up, nor any credit left to fall back on.

So, from here on in, it is up to each and every individual reader devoted to the paper—as to how we continue to publish. Knowing that there are thousands of you who will readily make some slight sacrifice to keep your paper going if you know it is essential, we ask now:

(1) Regardless of whether or not you have contributed already, you send directly to the Emergency Committee for a Free Press \$10—more, if you can afford it—without delay. If EVERY reader devoted to our paper responds, we can meet our immediate need.

(2) That you make it your business to reach at least five other supporters of this paper this week, tell them what the situation is, ask them to contribute \$10 even if it hurts, and get the money to us or the Emergency Committee.

All checks and money orders must be made out to the Emergency Committee for a Free Press. Send these or cash to the Committee at 575 6th Avenue, Room 301, New York City; or bring your contributions to our office at 35 E. 12th St., 8th floor.

ASSIGNMENT U.S.A.

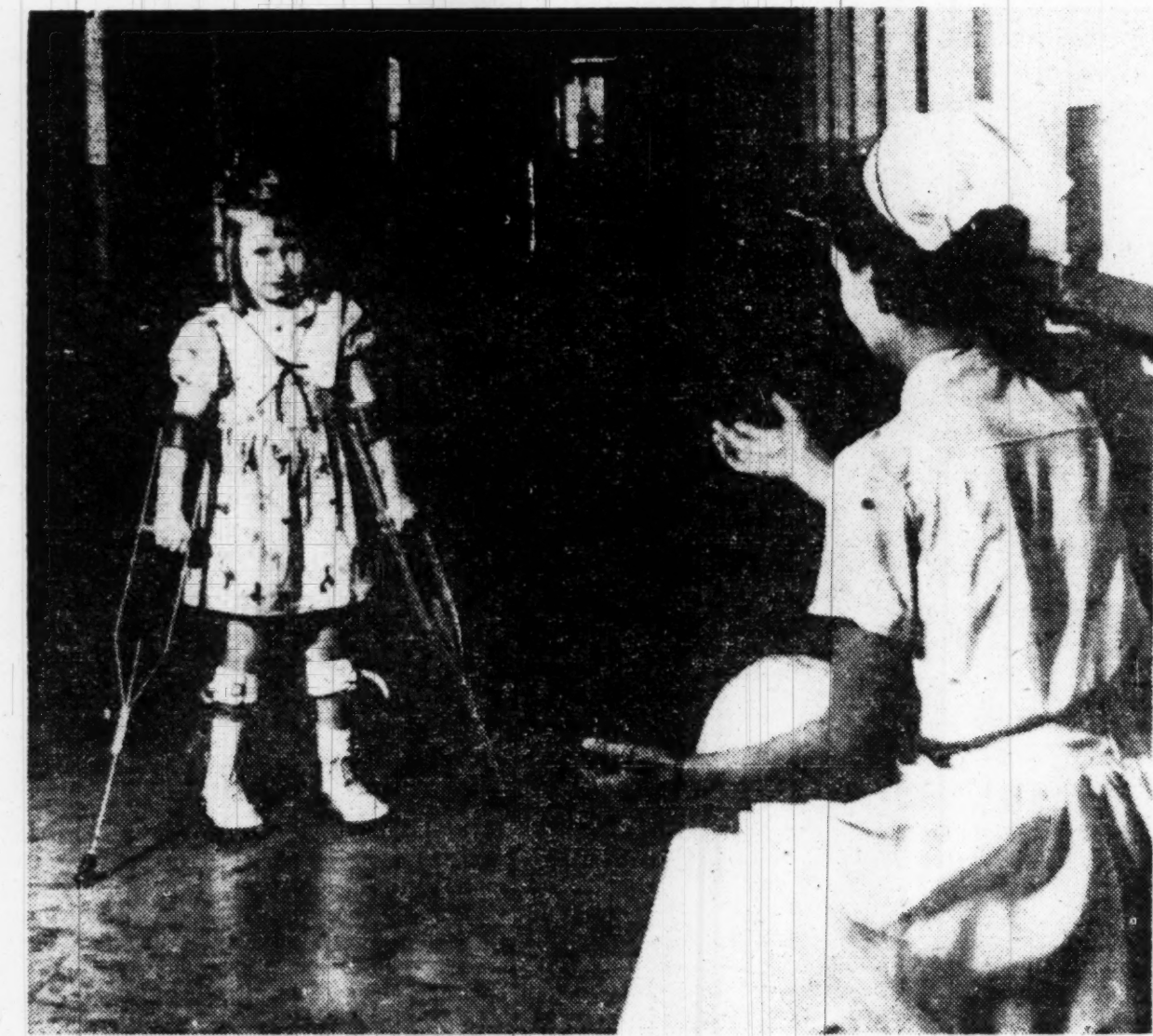
Spain--20 Years After

By JOSEPH NORTH

THE olive groves stand dusty-green in the fields where the bombs fell and children that stared at the skies darkened by Capronis and Junkers and Messerschmitts



Sol, sits an aging, corpulent man who loves to wear the brilliant crimson sash around his waist-



At Shriners Hospital for Crippled Children, Los Angeles.

Labor Aims at Victory in '56 Voting

By CARL HIRSCH

CHICAGO.—Across the U.S., this week and next, a series of conferences is testing the ability of an organization called COPE to cope with labor's political problems of 1956. Here in Chicago, one such five-state conference broke from routine at several points. The AFL-CIO Committee on Political Education parley revealed a new political vitality, now that the labor movement is merged.

At times, the conference crackled with indignation and reflected the readiness of the 750 delegates to get on with the job of defeating labor's enemies

in Congress and an administration "of, by and for the fat cats."

It was not as though labor was re-hashing its old political problems. And some of these problems have been on the agenda since the days of Labor's Non-Partisan League 20 years ago, and before. But the search here was for new approaches on:

- (1) Getting the voting records of Congressmen to labor's rank-and-file,
- (2) Registering the great mass of the unregistered workers,
- (3) Raising the "voluntary dollars" for the COPE fund,
- (4) Involving the womenfolk.

The temper of COPE today was expressed in the report of a South Chicago steel union delegate who talked bitterly of the steel strike, forced on the workers by "the operators of the industry who feel they have the administration in their corner."

IT WAS in the words of Wisconsin CIO president Charles Schultz who spoke of the Kohler strike and of organizing "to defeat a Senator (Joseph R. McCarthy) we're not proud of, and to repeal a law (the anti-labor Catlin law) that we refuse to live with."

And the tone was expressed by a delegate from a town where public officials recently

line. Franco is the name.

Twenty years passed, this week, July 18, since the general who vowed to uphold the Republic of Spain betrayed his sacred oath. His conspiracy to destroy the government that had been chosen by Spain's majority exploded on the world.

Who, living through those days, can forget?

Those times touched the conscience of humanity in a way few historic moments ever did. Living through them one understood why men forsook their homes, like Lafayette, Kosciuszko, von Steuben, to cross the seas and volunteer their lives to the young American republic.

TWENTY years later, the mo-
(Continued on Page 5)

Textile Union Magazine Says It's Time To 'Stop Nonsense' of Tailing Communists

TEXTILE LABOR, magazine of the Textile Workers Union of America asks in its July issue an editorial "isn't it time we stopped this nonsense" of jailing Communists?

The one-paragraph editorial follows:

"For a long time now we have been busy jailing domestic communists for their political opinions and chucking out of government service anyone who said 'gesundheit' when a communist sneezed. Not one of the prisoners has been charged with espionage, much less convicted; and not one of the 'risks' has turned out to be a communist. But the clear danger is not that we'll be subverted but that we'll be outdone. As Harry Cain said, isn't it time we stopped this nonsense?"

Presumably the editorial means "Not one of the prisoners has been charged with espionage, much less convicted" on charges of espionage.

Another short editorial on the same page chides American Communists on the "rate the comrades are questioning and analyzing" in the current discussion in the party.

Steel Trust in no Hurry To Settle; Stockpiles High

By GEORGE MORRIS

THE STRIKE of 650,000 steelworkers enters its fourth week this weekend with the steel stockpiles still high and the corporations displaying no haste for settlement. New conferences initiated last week through the slow-moving offices of U. S. Mediation and Conciliation continued at Pittsburgh. But as this is written the prevailing opinion is that there is no important change in the situation, but for the possible action the President may take.

But the President is not likely to bring the White House into motion for at least another week, according to reports of his views as brought before the conferees last

David J. McDonald, president of the United Steelworkers recalled the President told the AFL convention during the 1952 campaign that "injunctions do not settle the underlying causes of strikes." He added that he did not believe the President changed his mind or would invoke the Taft-Hartley Injunction in the steel strike.

Wednesday. His role, the conferees were told, will depend on whether indication of a break in the dead-lock appear.

In a sense, the belated White House interest in the steel shutdown, coming in face of widespread criticism from non-union quarters, may fit into the calculations of the "Big Three" corporations. At the very earliest, White House intervention would come as the strike rounds out the fourth week. If the President chooses to avoid use of the Taft-Hartley injunction and its 80-day cool-off, as some observers say, he may likely name fact-finders who'd make a recommendation for a settlement. By the time the shutdown of five, possibly six weeks will have served its purpose of an "inventory lock-out" and achievement of a cut-back of some 10 to 12 million tons of steel.

The owners may either count on recommendations favorable to them or they may choose, at the last minute, to head off a recommendation and make a better offer.

In the event Eisenhower chooses to invoke a Taft-Hartley injunction, it is noted that the 80-day "cool-off" would run out just a week or two before the elections. From the political standpoint, the labor movement will not regard that as a choice moment for renewal of a general steel strike.

In any event, Presidential intervention in 1956 is not to be compared with Harry Truman's role in the 1952 summer strike. The Democrats based their political prospects very much on trade union support.

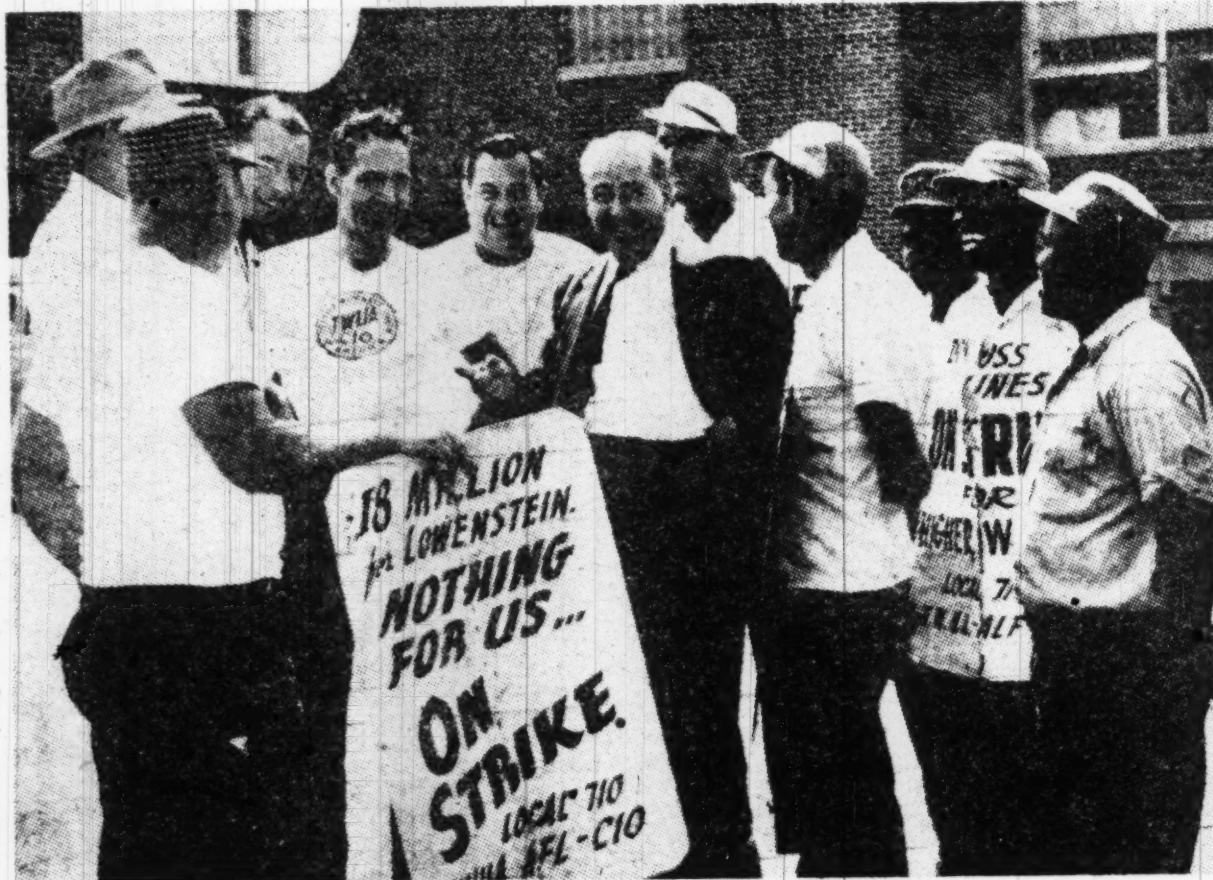
John Stephens, U. S. Steel vice-president and spokesman for the "Big Three" steel firms said his side still holds to the original offer, which includes the five-year no-strike, fixed wages plan.

MEANWHILE, the effects of the strike upon the economy, first heavily felt in the steel areas, spread to the country generally. The Commerce Department revealed that in the period since the steel strike began the country has suffered a decline of four percent in industrial production.

One measure of what the strike means to Pittsburgh was disclosed by the Bureau of Business Research of the University of Pittsburgh that the first strike-affected week brought a drop in the index from 194.9 to 85.4. There have been no serious shortages of steel so far, although stockpiling is not evenly distributed and some manufacturers are beginning to feel the pinch. Those who stockpiled, meanwhile, are cashing in with extortionate prices. The steel in warehouses, serving most small users, has been hiked.

THE steel companies came in

Southern Textile Strike Hint of Things to Come



Newly-elected president William Pollack, (center) is shown with Negro and white pickets of the 3,400 striking workers of Lowenstein & Sons Rock Hill Printing and Finishing Co. plant in Rock Hill, North Carolina.

A STRIKE of 3,400 workers at the Rock Hill, N. C., Printing and Finishing plant of the big Lowenstein & Sons chain and the assignment by the AFL-CIO of a batch of 25 organizers for the start of that long awaited drive, is directing the eyes of the Textile Workers Union of America southward.

The three-week strike by workers who have had raises totaling only seven cents an hour since 1951, is just a warmup for the TWUA for big things to come, mainly in North Carolina, the country's biggest textile state.

A meeting in Charlotte recently of the TWUA's staff members of the south plus the organizers assigned them by the AFL-CIO (whose number must be at least matched from the TWUA's own resources) laid plans for the push to get into stride some time near Labor Day.

The selected targets are the mills of three big chains employing some 50,000 workers, most of

them in North Carolina. The biggest concentration are the 20,000 Cannon Mills workers at Kannapolis. Then there is a cluster of Burlington Industries mills, some 30 on all to be tackled (of the company's 100) mostly in North Carolina. The others are in Chattanooga and in Virginia's Roanoke area. The third chain is Pepperell in Alabama and Georgia.

Things will be made livelier in North Carolina with the assignment by the AFL of eight organizers for Operation Reynolds Tobacco in Winston-Salem, to be matched by at least equal number by the Tobacco Workers International Union. Only once before in the history of the manufacturer of Camels were its 8,500 workers unionized—by the left wing now defunct Food and Tobacco Workers. An attempt is believed under way to bring all pro-union forces in the plant under one roof to win this largest single prize in the Southland and give the drive the impetus it needs.

for some scorching denunciation—and, of all places in the Pittsburgh Post-Gazette, a Paul Block paper. The paper's editorial of July 11 titled "Too Calm on Steel Front" is critical because "no one in authority seems to be particularly alarmed."

The editorial virtually confirms charges of the steel union that the industry's shutdown is in effect an "inventory lockout." The editorial says: "In retrospect it seems almost as if the steel strike has been planned, or at least accepted fatalistically. Months ago the stockpiling of steel in certain industries was a matter of street-corner conversation. Gradually the impression grew that a strike was inevitable, and sure enough it came to pass."

"From the viewpoint of the industrialists who stockpiled steel, that may be a most wholesome and desirable development. A strike—always assuming that it doesn't last TOO long—would provide an opportunity to work off inventories and firm up the market for a booming fall of four-tone models and higher prices."

Denouncing the tactic of "stabilizing" an industry through striking "terror" into the economy, the paper says "it shouldn't be necessary to throw thousands of Americans out of work to stabilize the economy."

THE New York Times estimated (Continued on Page 15)

Your Money and Your Life

STEEL STRIKE TWISTERS

By Labor Research Association

OF THE MANY columns that pass for economic analysis of the steel strike, we select two for comment.

First the remarks of that sterling advocate of the American consumer, Sylvia F. Porter of the N. Y. Post. She finds (July

2) that the strike brings dire tidings to her readers. For, "it makes it a certainty . . . that our overall cost of living will shatter all previous peaks in the months ahead"—and go up still more in later years under the long-term contract. The strike, she intimates, is not bad for the steel magnates or steel workers, but harms "the vast majority" who are neither. "You'll feel these wage-price hikes in your own pocketbook as they go into effect."

Let us relash the ancient argument as to the relationship between wages and prices. Merely note that during the last years steel workers have won successive wage boosts totalling more than one-third, while the cost of living has scarcely budged! And the present rise is all in foods, unrelated to steel. (See our monthly "Economic Notes.")

Miss Porter claims that only large companies can afford to pay decent wages, and that monopoly in industry is paralleled by the same in labor. We, the consumer, are squeezed between "industrial giantism" and "labor aristocracy" which has become unprecedented in America. The latter's wage demands are forcing out small business.

DEAR MISS PORTER—How does your theory fit these facts?

1. The construction industry is one of the most scattered, but its workers average 20 cents an hour more than steel workers.

2. The tobacco industry is one of the most concentrated, but its workers earn a dollar an hour less than in steel.

3. Monopoly through merger has grown exceptionally rapidly recently in the textile industry, but textile fabric wages are about the same as in 1952, and lower in the North.

Monopoly arises out of the capitalist system, regardless of the wage level or the degree of labor organization. The giants' advantages over the small companies are the same, regardless of the level of wages, which affects large and small more or less alike. The steel workers union, far from helping monopoly, is permitting several smaller companies to operate pending the contract with the majors. This strike by-product gives the smalls a "break" they could not expect over many years of "normal" business.

The overwhelmingly majority of Miss Porter's readers are not "squeezed" by the steel workers, but are themselves workers exploited and overcharged by monopolies connected with the steel companies by a thousand financial ties. Every gain of the steel workers helps New Yorkers win higher earnings. The steel companies are buttressed by the billions of dollars held in the financial district. The steel workers need the support of the millions of people in the shops and residential districts. A "plague-on-both-your-houses" attitude is against the public interest.

AND NOW for the Guaranty Trust Co., one of the main financial links to U. S. Steel and Bethlehem. It claims (in its July Survey) that labor has nothing to show for all its strikes since 1933. Real wages went up 76 percent, productivity 77 percent. Wages moved with productivity, just as before there were unions.

Only a "slight" inaccuracy. Real wages didn't go up, and productivity did, before there were basic industry unions—as during the 1920s. Wages went down in 1930-32 without unions, while they held in 1938 and 1954, thanks to organization. In Venezuela, where union

(Continued on Page 13)

THE WEEK IN LABOR AFFAIRS

- Big Vote for NMU Independents
- Another Snag for Screening

A HEAVY vote for independent candidates and the reelection of vice-president Adrian Duffy over Joseph Curran's strong opposition, was the big surprise in the National Maritime Union election. M. Hedley Stone, former treasurer, who with Duffy parted company with Curran and fought him in the past two years, failed to make the new post combining secretary and treasurer, which went to Curran's man, former secretary John B. McDougal, but by the slim margin of 10,407 to 9,339 for Stone. Duffy's victory knocked out one of Curran's vice-presidential incumbents, Steve Fedoroff, who drew 8,728 to Duffy's 9,408. But another candidate for the three posts, former vice-president Hubert Warner, who until he led an opposition against Curran in the 1954 election was the only Negro in the administration, drew 6,600 votes in his try for a comeback. Another top leader who parted company with Curran, Boston Port agent Sven Petersen lost to Curran's man with 7,060 votes to 8,825 for John T. Reeves. Curran himself, opposed by a "token" candidate,

for the first time in ten years, was reelected 17,626 to 3,680 for Charles Abar, San Francisco port agent. The total vote cast was 23,016.

CHIEF FEDERAL District Judge Michael J. Rock in San Francisco refused to overrule a federal district court order that the Coast Guard return immediately all papers to some 500 screened maritime workers. This is another victory in the five-year struggle against the "security" screening started during the Korean War.

The Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals last October ruled the screening to be illegal. Then, Federal Judge Edward P. Murphy ordered the papers returned to the screened men. So far, the Coast Guard and Department of Justice have refused to carry out the court rulings. Now comes the Rock decision.

Some 6,000 members of the International Union of Electrical Workers (IUE) shut down the Westinghouse Corp. at Sharon and Greenville, Pa., in a protest against suspension of two union

(Continued on Page 13)

Selected TV, Movie Guide

TV

Saturday, July 21

Baseball Hall of Fame (5) 10 a.m.
Junior Town Meeting (13) Noon
Suicide Attack—Official Japanese movies of Pearl Harbor attack (9) 1
Baseball: Yankees vs. Kansas City Athletics (11) 1:55
Yesterday's Worlds (2) Archeology
Movie: Ideal Husband (5) 2. Oscar Wilde's play with Paulette Goddard and Michael Wilding
Baseball: Dodgers vs. St. Louis (9) 2:55
Movie: Anna Karenina—1948 (5) 3:30. Vivien Leigh, Ralph Richardson
Beat the Clock—quiz (2) 7:30
Jackie Gleason's Honeymooners (2) 8
Julius La Rosa Show (4) 8
Masquerade Party (7) 10
Gunsmoke (2) 10. Western
High Finance—Quiz (2) 10:30

TV

Sunday, July 22

Camera Three (2) 11:30 a.m.
Wonderama—children's variety (5) Noon
Movie: Young In Heart (4) 1. Doug Fairbanks, Jr. Janet Gaynor
Baseball: Yankees vs. Kansas City (11) 1:55
Dr. Spock (4) 3
Shakespeare on TV (2) 3:45. Part Three—Antony and Cleopatra
College Press Conference (7) 4:30
Face the Nation (2) 5
Zoo Parade (4) 5
Telephone Time—Story of Peter Zenger and his defense of freedom of the press (2) 6
Meet the Press (4) 6
Lassie (2) 7
You Asked For It (7) 7:30
Frontier (4) 7:30
Movie: Odd Man Out (7) 7:30
Ed Sullivan Show (2) 8
Steve Allen Show (4) 8
Sunday Night Concert—Sibelius Festival (5) 8
Aloca Hour—Sisters, Vincent Price, Gladys Cooper (4) 9
Alfred Hitchcock Presents (2) 9:30
\$64,000 Challenge (2) 10
What's My Line (2) 10:30
Sunday News Special (2) 11

RADIO

Saturday, July 21

Baseball: Yankees vs. Kansas City WINS 1:55
Opera Matinee—Bizet's Pearl Fishers WNYC 2
Giants-Chicago WMCA 2:25
Dodgers-St. Louis WMGM 2:55
City Symphony WNYC 8:30
As We See It—AFL-CIO series WABC 8:45
Rock 'n' Roll Dance Party WCBS 9
Best Bands in Land WABC 9:35

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RADIO

Sunday, July 22

Baseball: Yankees vs. Kansas City WINS 1:55
World Music Festivals—David Oistrakh, violinist WCBS 2:05
Giants-Chicago WMCA 2:25
Dodgers-St. Louis WMGM 2:25
Bob and Ray WRCA 5:10
Guggenheim Memorial Concert WNYC 8:30
Speaking of Sports WABC 8:30

MOVIES

Moby Dick, Criterion, Sutton
Trapeze, Capitol
Great Locomotive Chase, Mayfair
Oklahoma, Rivoli
Ladykillers, Art, Apollo 42nd St.
Riffifi, Fine Arts
Butterfly, Baronet
Madame Butterfly, Baronet
Lovers and Lollipops, Eighth St.
Citizen Kane, Fifth Ave.
Harder They Fall, Loew's Sheridan-Sat. & Sun.
1905—Gorky's 'Mother' New Cameo

THEATRE

Diary of Anne Frank, Cort

Labor in New York

(Continued from Page 16)

way in New York are slated to be steamed up in the coming months.

A NEW LABOR PAPER has been added in the metropolitan area. . . . The Nassau-Suffolk CIO Council, with some 62,000 members, is publishing the Long Island Citizen, a monthly. A statement of policy says that, as its name suggests, the paper will not be a labor paper "in the accepted sense. . . . Rather, the Citizen will be brimful of articles that detail labor's position on issues of the day."

SCREENED SEAMEN in New York and other East Coast ports got another lift in their fight to get back their papers when, in San Francisco, Chief Federal Judge Michael J. Roche refused to change an order directing the Coast Guard to return papers to seamen screened on the West Coast. . . . The United Electrical Union, ind., has urged the State Commission Against Discrimination to convene a "working meeting" of unions and other groups to agree on a program of job training for Negro, Puerto Rican and other victims of discrimination. . . . The state AFL and CIO executive councils held a two-day merger conference July 17-18 but the outcome hasn't been made public yet. . . .

STATE WAGE BOARDS are holding hearings on minimum pay for 67,000 laundry and cleaning and dyeing workers throughout New York State. Minimums now range from 75 to 85 cents. . . . The Textile Workers Union is picketing and distributing leaflets at major stores urging a public boycott of products of the Lowenstein's mills, whose workers in Rock Hill, S. C., have been on strike for six weeks. . . .

THE TRANSIT LABOR scene remains active, with the Transit Authority firing the president of the American Transport

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what's on

Sunday Brooklyn

DON'T COOK HOME—Eat with us. Delicious home-cooked meals served from 2 to 8 p.m. Saturday, July 21 and Sunday, July 22 at the Brighton Community Center, 3200 Coney Island Ave. Arranged by Jewish School.

My Fair Lady, Hellinger
No Time For Sergeants, Alvin
Pajama Game, St. James
Chekhov Plays, Contemporary
Theatre, 15 Second Ave.

Man With Golden Arm, Cherry
Lane
Three Penny Opera, Theatre de
Lys

Uncle Vanya, Fourth St. Theatre
STADIUM CONCERTS
Sat. July 21—Cole Porter Night
Mon. July 23—Toshy Spivakovsky
—violinist plays Bruch Concerto;
Aldo Parisot, cellist plays Saint-
Saens concerto; together they
play Brahms concerto for violin,
cello and orchestra.

Tues. July 24: Beethoven Sym-
phony No. 7 and Brahms Sym-
phony No. 4
Wed. July 25: All Tchaikovsky
Program, including Concerto for
Piano and Orchestra and Sym-
phony No. 6
Thurs. July 26: To Be An-
nounced
Sat. July 28: Rodgers and Ham-
merstein Night (Final perform-
ance of season).

Union: TA hearings on the cases
of 26 suspended motormen
(members of the Motormen's
Benevolent Assn.) continuing;
the Transport Workers Union,
AFL-CIO protesting a move by
the Third Ave. bus lines to
transfer 155 maintenance work-
ers, and awaiting another meet-
ing with the TA on TWU's de-
mand for a union shop on the
city-owned subways and buses.
The ATU protested the
dismissal of James Donegan, a
subway car maintainer, as an
anti-union action by the Author-
ity. . . . The ATU and MBA
are pressing the city for some
form of recognition, challeng-
ing TWU's sole collective bar-
gaining status. . . .

Steel Strike

that by the most liberal calcu-
lations, the added cost of steel should
not be more than \$5.05 a ton. But
the paper noted the industry wants
to hike prices by an average of \$8
to \$10 a ton.
The state of Pennsylvania, where
more than a third of the striking
steel workers are concentrated, re-
ported a promise by federal officials
to shortcut the delivery of 162
carloads of extra surplus food for
distribution among striking steel
workers.
Seven items are included: butter,
cheese, milk, beans, wheat, corn-
meal and rice. The state's 185,000
strikers with their families are es-
timated to include 600,000 persons.
The shortcut will make possible the
distribution within three or four
weeks instead of the normal six
weeks. In two weeks, if the strike
still continues, the officials of the
steel union are to meet with state
officials on arrangements for the
distribution of the food to the needy
strikers. Many thousands, mean-
while have been registering.
It was disclosed that without the
strikers, there are more than a mil-
lion men, women and children in
Pennsylvania who are now receiv-
ing free surplus food. This means
that so large a number are at an
economic level low enough to
qualify for the food.
Similar registration for surplus
food is going on in all other strike-
affected states.

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affected states.

for the Westinghouse strikers.
One of the unions to pledge the
steel union full support is the in-
dependent Mine, Mill and Smelter
Workers. And that pledge was
wired just a few days after the steel
union's raiders were defeated in
another attempt to wrest the Ana-
conda Copper Co., smelter at Ana-
conda, Mont., from Mine-Mill that
has had it under contract for many
years.
Everything seemed quiet and
peaceful at the mill gates from
coast to coast. There was very little
activity other than checking of pass-
es by a few pickets.

THE UNITED Rubber Work-
ers have reached agreement with
the Goodyear and Goodrich com-
panies on a 6.2 cents wage in-
crease, a supplemental unem-
ployment benefits plan and other
provisions. About 37,000 workers
are covered in the two major
companies. The agreements are
expected to set the pattern for all
industry negotiations. The pacts
were arrived at on the eve of
strike deadline. They are subject
to approval by a majority of
locals.

In And Out of Movies and TV

By DAVID PLATT

Some of the things I've enjoyed on TV recently:

Carol Haney's performance in 'The Bachelor' on Channel 4 last Sunday night. This gifted comedienne who can also sing and dance deserves to be seen more often on TV. . . .

THE ERNIE KOVACS show is an excellent replacement for Sid Caesar on Monday night. Edith Adams (Mrs. Kovacs) is developing into a first-rate satirist. Her recent rib of the weather forecasters was one of the best things she's done. Ernie's (Percy Dovetonsils) is also tops with this corner. Some of his other things are pretty awful.

I USUALLY TUNE out Jack Webb's 'Badge 714', a Wednesday night series, but I stayed with last week's episode because it dealt effectively with the television repair racket which is quite a racket as most everyone with a TV set knows. I'm for repeating this episode often to alert the public to these con-men.

TV ON TUESDAY night would be dull indeed without the Phil Silvers show. That man makes me laugh my head off. But it's not only Phil Silvers. The company includes a couple of other great comedians—the fellow who plays the part of the cook, for example, and the actor in the commanding officer role. Their names escape me.

SO FAR I haven't met a single TV fan who admits tuning in the Florian Zabach Show or the Snookey Lawson Show.

Both Ramar of the Jungle and Sheena, Queen of the Jungle fairly reek with racism. Mostly kids are exposed to them.

A GOOD BET for Sunday is the Story of Peter Zenger, early American fighter for a free press on the Telephone Hour, Channel 2 at 6.

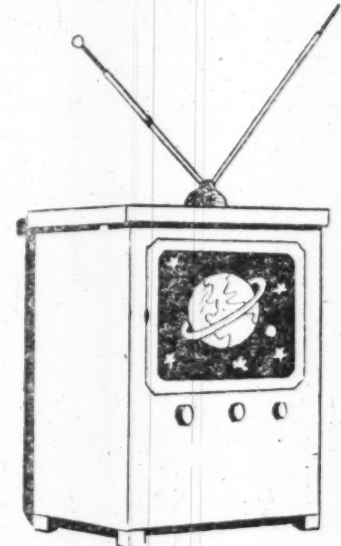
CAMERA THREE looks at the Stanislavsky theory of acting this Sunday (Channel 2, 11:30 a.m.). Includes scenes from Chekov's 'Uncle Vanya' as done by members of the 4th St. Theatre company which has been running a cycle of Chekov plays.

OFFICIAL JAPANESE movies of the attack on Pearl Harbor will be shown on Channel 9 Saturday at 1. They could have some historical interest.

I RECOMMEND 'Odd Man Out' which Channel 7 is setting before us Sunday night at 7:30. It's an honest and intelligent treatment of an Irish freedom theme. For its insight into human character it ranks with John Ford's movie 'The Informer'. Director of 'Odd Man Out' is Carol Reed, an Englishman. The cast includes James Mason and Robert Newton.

AT LONG LAST we're getting some great music on TV on Sunday night. For the summer at least Channel 5 will concentrate on the classics between the hours of 8 and 9 on Sunday. Sibelius dominates the show this week.

'CRASH OF SILENCE', a profoundly moving English film about a deaf child who is taught how to live and express herself normally, comes up on Channel 2 Monday, 6:15 p.m.



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Democrats Name Jersey's Delegates to Convention

ASBURY PARK. — Leading contenders for the Democratic presidential nomination appealed this week for support to the New Jersey delegates to the Democratic National Convention in August. The delegates took no action although it is known that Governor Meyner, who heads the delegation, favors Stevenson. Meyner is slated to be nominated as a favorite son

Gov. Asks Special Session To Restore Jersey Rent Lids

TRENTON. — Gov. Robert E. Meyner issued an emergency call this week for the Legislature to reconvene immediately to renew the state rent control law.

If the lawmakers wait until Sept. 17, their next scheduled meeting date, the whole question of rent control would be "academic," the Governor said. The law would already be done, with sharp rent hikes and evictions of tenants in the cities where the housing shortage is still acute.

The Legislature's failure to pass a rent control bill last Monday left it to the courts to uphold or reject the local rent control ordinances adopted by 35 Jersey municipalities. The anticipated legal assault against any kind of controls was already underway with a Newark landlord, supported by the New Jersey Property Owners Association, filing suit in Trenton July 13 against the Newark ordinance.

The bill before the Legislature would have further weakened many of the local ordinances. The bill passed July 9 in the State Senate would have given all landlords a 15 percent boost over the rentals on June 30, when the state law expired, or a 20 percent boost over the rentals in 1953, when the law went into effect. The Senate bill had a clause requiring landlords to prove they were entitled to increases.

Last Monday the Assembly de-

leted this clause, then adopted 40 to 17, a bill identical to the one the Senate passed. But when this bill went down the hall to the Senate for its action, number of Republican and Democratic Senators for some reason had gone and a vote could not be taken.

The Legislature still could pass a state enabling law on Sept. 17 if

it waits until then to reconvene. But tenants and labor lobbies, confused and discouraged by the run-around, have become progressively reduced in size and effectiveness. It will take a big resurgence of aggressive action between now and Sept. 17, and a big turnout at that session, to force any effective action from the Legislature.

MAYOR CALLS LEADERS TO PARLEY ON 'TEEN TENSIONS

NEWARK. — Thirty prominent civic figures were called to City Hall Thursday by Mayor Leo P. Carlin for an "informal discussion conference to explore the effective ways and means to prevent inter-group tensions in our city."

Among them were government officials, educators, clergymen, social workers and heads of community organizations.

The invitations resulted from incidents at the city high school track meet at Schools Stadium on May 24 and at the Hayes Park city swimming pool in East Ward on July 2. In both cases small groups of white and Negro teenagers were involved in fights. The disturbances prompted some residents in the area nearby to demand a halt in school athletic contests and the closing of the swimming pool.

Dr. Antoinette Fried, executive director of the Fuld Neighborhood House in Central Ward and one of those invited to the conference, commented she has "very seldom seen an incident that was basically caused by racial tensions." Such incidents, she said, are the result of living conditions and belligerent personalities.

Morris Fuchs, president of the Essex Trades Council, AFL, and just elected president of the Board of Education, said the incidents are usually caused by "hot-heads."

He deplored blowing up the events by terming them race riots. He cited his own union as an example of harmonious relations between Negro and white.

A recent conference sponsored by the Clinton Hill Neighborhood Council brought together 250 citizens to discuss the issue. They concluded overwhelmingly that the greatest single community need was more recreational facilities for children and teenagers, with adequate supervision.

The demand for curtailing recreational activity seems to stem from a newly-formed organization calling itself "Citizens Council." Soon after the school stadium incident a Nicholas Nigro reported to be the head of such a group in the North Ward, termed it a "race riot," blamed it on Negro youth, and called on "the white people of Newark and the thousands of decent colored folks" to prevent "a similar riot from occurring."

Nigro admitted to the Newark News at the time that "others" were helping him to run the council but declined to name them because he had been told "to keep quiet about it for now."

JERSEY C. P. HITS SAVAGE NEW SMITH ACT PENALTIES

NEWARK. — Martha Stone, chairman of the Communist Party of New Jersey and a Smith Act victim herself, issued the following statement for the New Jersey Communist Party on the bill passed this week by the House and Senate to increase the penalty under the membership clause of the Smith Act from 10 to 20 years and under the "conspiracy" section from five to 10 years.

"The Congress passed this bill in a fashion that caught the people off guard completely. There were no public hearings. There was no opportunity for the people to be heard."

"There has been growing criticism of the Smith Act expressed by trade union and liberal forces in

on the first ballot.

Elected to the all-important platform committee for the convention were Mercer Democratic chairman Thorn Lord, Jr., and Mrs. Thelma Parkinson Sharp of Cumberland County, a national committeewoman.

Harriman accused the Eisenhower Administration of surrender to the "old guard" in his party. He attacked Administration vacillations in foreign policy and again charged Eisenhower of being "taken in" by the Russians. He also criticized lack of decisive action on civil rights by the Administration.

Kefauver attacked the monopolies which control natural resources and pledged support to the little people, the farmers and small business. He called for friendship with India, in opposition to Nixon's stand. A message read by George Brunner, Democratic state chairman, from Adlai Stevenson said:

"The time has come for an all-out attack upon poverty, sickness, poor education, the needless adversities of old age, unequal opportunities and civil rights denied, upon the institution of war itself. We are a rich country, and by bold new programs we can use our riches to create a better life for all than man has ever known."

There are unusual opportunities for the labor movement and liberals in New Jersey to influence developments at the coming convention. Support for the declaration of the Michigan State Democratic Con-

vention on civil rights (reported in last week's "It Seems to Me") would place the Jersey delegation four-square in battle against the Dixiecrats.

Defeat of the Dixiecrats in the convention is a pre-condition for labor and the people winning the battle on key issues. Witness the Dixiecrat stand on the school aid bill (even without the Powell rider) on control of natural resources, on repeal of right-to-work laws and other liberal demands. The mass supporters of the Democratic Party in New Jersey have the right and responsibility to ask their delegates to take a forthright stand in the convention.

It is noteworthy that many delegates have close ties with labor and liberal organizations. Among the delegates-at-large are Charles R. Howell and Katherine Elkus White, prominent in ADA. Martin Gerber of the UAW is an alternate delegate-at-large. Daniel Arnold, IUE official, is a delegate in the First C.D. There are two labor delegates in the Fourth C.D., Michael Chanti, United Steelworkers Union leader, and Mayor of Florence, and Mrs. Margaret Holmes, Negro official of the ACW and of the CIO Women's League.

John Proto, another Steelworkers' leader, is a delegate in the 10th District and in the 11th, Vincent Murphy, secretary-treasurer of the State AFL. In the 14th, John Grogan of the Shipbuilders Union and Mayor of Hoboken, is a delegate.

Jersey Egg Farmers Appeal For Federal Aid in Crisis

TOMS RIVER. — The Federation of New Jersey Egg Producer Cooperatives has issued a call for federal aid to stave off "distress and demoralization" among Jersey's egg producing families.

In a report prepared at the request of U. S. Senator Clifford Case the farm group demanded an end to a "double standard" by which the government discriminates against egg producers while protecting producers of other farm commodities.

High costs, low prices and mounting debt have produced a crisis in the egg industry the report states. It calls on the government to:

Sell surplus grain stocks at reduced prices to feed; increase its egg export program; abolish trade in egg futures because of the "depressing" effects of speculation on the market; buy more eggs for school lunch programs; curb overproduction and develop new uses for eggs.

The farmers showed how egg prices had trailed behind other commodities over the last 17 years. There has been an 81 percent increase in egg prices since 1939, but an 89 percent hike in corn, 122 percent in dairy products, and 220 percent rise in cotton. Farm mortgages in the last 10 years in the state have shown a 115 percent increase.

Egg production accounted for more than 40 percent of all cash receipts for New Jersey agricultural products in 1954. "No other state derived as large a proportion of its agricultural income from eggs," the report said.

Unionists Back Rep. Williams

ELIZABETH. — A meeting of 104 Union County AFL and CIO labor leaders last Monday set up a United Labor Committee to support the candidacy of Harrison A. Williams, the incumbent Democratic Congressman from the Sixth District. Peter Detlefsen, manager of Local 144, ILGWU, was elected chairman of the committee, and William Young, of Local 435, IUE, was named secretary.

open, the American people would have protested the outrageous prison sentences for expressing ideas and reading books.

"As we are embarking on a new road of peaceful competition, the action of Congress on this bill will be regarded by public opinion, both here and abroad, as a clear denial of the democratic right to dissent, to express one's views without fear of reprisal and heavy prison sentence."

"This evil bill is now before the President. People of New Jersey must act now. Urge President Eisenhower to veto this bill. Ask him to hold executive hearings so that opponents of the Smith Act itself, as well as those who oppose the increased penalties, can be given a chance to present their point of view."

It Seems to Me

By A TRADE UNIONIST

When I hear or read some pompous corporation, or government, official expounding on democracy, especially when their theme is the equality of all before the law, I burn up. According to them, a union member has as many rights and privileges before the law as a billion-dollar corporation.

Let's take a look at the steel strike to see how that works out. For instance, how does the law treat a striking Jersey steel worker? Next week he'll be on strike a month. Staring him in the face is the August due date for rent, mortgage, installment payments for auto, television, appliances, etc., etc.

In some states, like New York, strikers may get unemployment insurance benefits after seven weeks on strike. But here in Jersey, regardless of the absolute responsibility of the employer, whether it's a strike or a lockout, the worker doesn't get a solitary cent. By law a striker in New Jersey cannot draw on any past taxes, income, social security, unemployment insurance, or any other, no matter how many years the yhave worked and contributed.

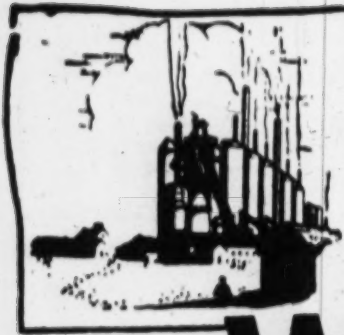
But the steel corporations are treated quite differently, by law. For years, as we have seen, losses incurred by corporations, for any reasons, entitled them to tax rebates out of the past five years excess profits tax payments!

That's not all. A former GI, or any other worker, has to pay the mortgage out of his own pocket for the next 25 to 30 years. But steel companies, upon receiving a certificate of national necessity from the government, can build a new plant and pay most of it off or amortize it in five years, out of the monies they otherwise would be required to pay as taxes! At the same time they take allowances for depreciation on their present plants.

Where is this much-vaunted equality before the law? But just burning up isn't enough. Action by the people is necessary to get things more equal, at least. And it seems to me this steel strike might as well be the turning point in N.J. as regards unemployment compensation for strikers.

Both for self-interest as well as labor solidarity, the steel workers should be fully supported. A most effective way would be to equalize to some extent their rights and privileges to those of the corporations. Here are some ideas that can be pressed:

- Surplus food distributions to the strikers in all areas of the state;
- A special session of the Legislature to pass a law like New York's, entitling strikers to unemployment benefits;
- Congress to rescind tax rebates to corporations in general but especially for losses incurred by a strike;
- Congress to rescind certificates of necessity and five-year amortization allowances out of current profits, especially as it applies to the steel corporations.



Michigan edition The Worker

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July 22, 1956
Price 10 Cents

Chicago Kids Die in Polio Shot Snafu

By MAX GORDON

IN CHICAGO, last week, they buried a Negro boy of two, victim of the dread polio disease. His was one of four such deaths recorded in that city this year. For the parents of this child, and the families of the other three, the promise of the Salk anti-polio vaccine has proved a cruel mirage. So, too, has it for the 165 other Chicagoans laid low by the disease in the year of 1956.

Why? Is anything wrong with the vaccine? Or have these lives been a sacrifice to the fumbling and bumbling of dollar-chasing "private enterprise" in the manufacture and distribution of the vaccine?

It is, as yet, much too early to give the full story regarding the effectiveness of the vaccine. The polio season has still a long way to go, and is at its heaviest in August. But some telling facts have appeared to date in various localities.

In Chicago, for instance, they tell us that up to last Sunday, July 15, there have been 169 cases of polio this year, and four deaths, as compared with only 34 cases and two deaths during the very same period last year.

HOW can it be, you will ask. Is the Salk vaccine useless, then?

But if you view the facts more closely, you see this is not so. Of the 169, only 16 had received the vaccine. The rest, two-thirds of them children under five who had not had the "shots" in school, did not receive the benefit of this new boon to mankind.

Nor do they tell us whether the 16 who had been so inoculated had received one shot or two. The most effective dose is three shots, but few indeed are those who have received this.

Chicago's Board of Health seems to have little doubt of the value of this vaccine. It has now opened emergency clinics throughout the city to administer to children under five, for the polio season has only just begun.

Or let us take New York. Here two-thirds of all children in the most susceptible age—six months to 15 years—received one or two shots. Total number of polio victims for the year—as of July 16—is 25, of which four received inoculations.

None of these 25 has died. But last year, there were four deaths and 108 cases, as of July 16. And in the last epidemic year of 1949, there were 134 cases as of this date. The number jumped to thousands by August that year.

It would appear, then, by the examples of both Chicago and New York, that the disease this year has struck heaviest by far among those who had not been vaccinated, and only touched very lightly upon that group that had been vaccinated. Perhaps if the facts were known concerning the number of shots received, the effectiveness of the vaccine might be more boldly demonstrated.

IT WAS in mid-April of 1955
(Continued on Page 13)

An Urgent Appeal to Readers of the Worker

We must report to you, our readers and partners in this joint publishing enterprise, that your newspaper has about reached the end of its rope financially.

The circumstances are these: In April, there was launched, through the Emergency Committee for a Free Press, a \$100,000 fund drive to keep us going through the summer. As our readers know, we have depended on such drives each year.

The \$100,000 goal was the absolute minimum needed, and we had to have the full amount by mid-July.

To date, the drive is still short by nearly \$25,000. We have no way of making it up, nor any credit left to fall back on.

So, from here on in, it is up to each and every individual reader devoted to the paper—as to how we continue to publish. Knowing that there are thousands of you who will readily make some slight sacrifice to keep your paper going if you know it is essential, we ask now:

(1) Regardless of whether or not you have contributed already, you send directly to the Emergency Committee for a Free Press \$10—more, if you can afford it—without delay. If EVERY reader devoted to our paper responds, we can meet our immediate need.

(2) That you make it your business to reach at least five other supporters of this paper this week, tell them what the situation is, ask them to contribute \$10 even if it hurts, and get the money to us or the Emergency Committee.

All checks and money orders must be made out to the Emergency Committee for a Free Press. Send these or cash to the Committee at 575 6th Avenue, Room 301, New York City; or bring your contributions to our office at 35 E. 12th St., 8th floor.

ASSIGNMENT U.S.A.

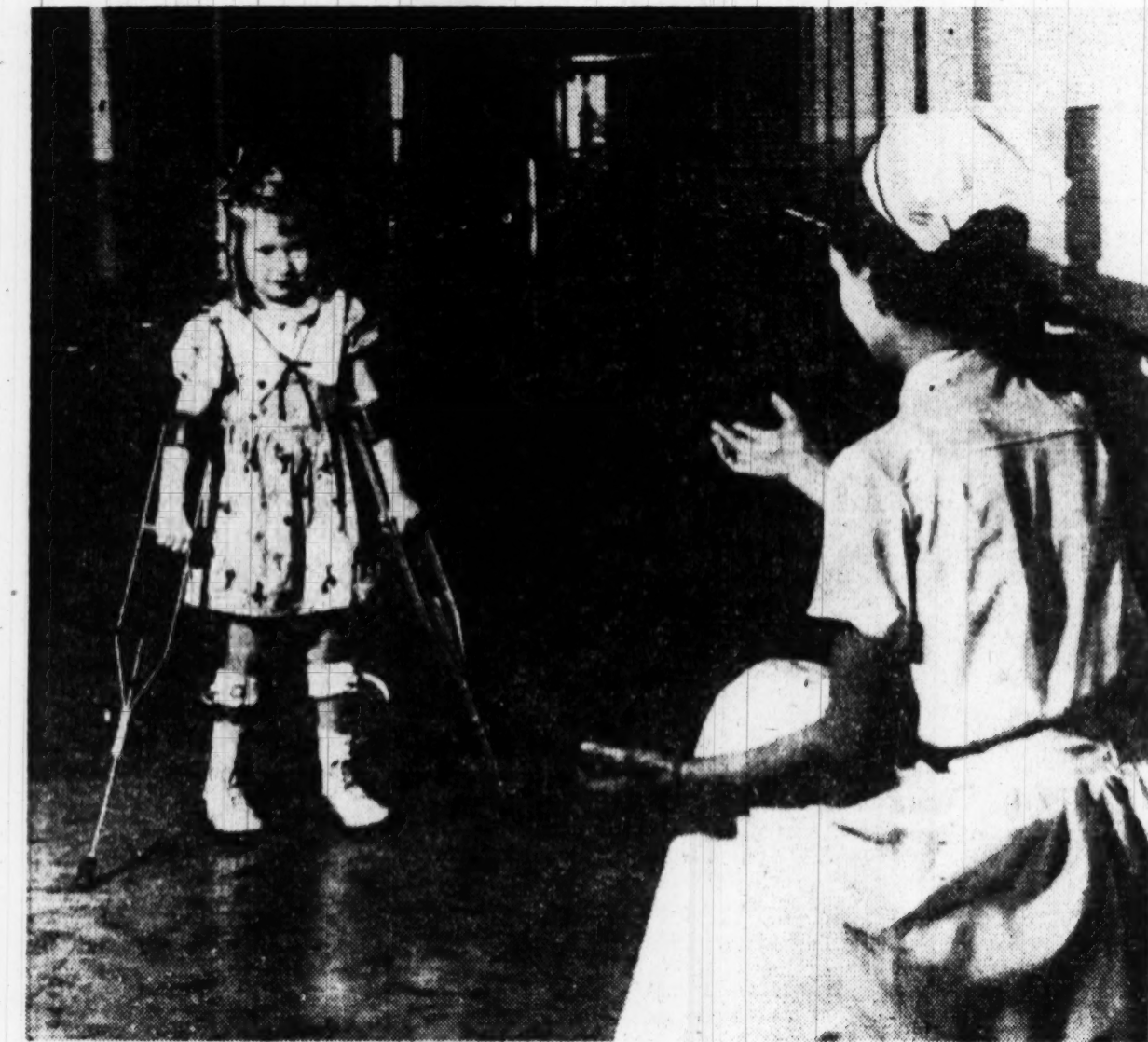
Spain--20 Years After

By JOSEPH NORTH

THE olive groves stand dusty-green in the fields where the bombs fell and children that stared at the skies darkened by Capronis and Junkers and Messerschmitts



Sol, sits an aging, corpulent man who loves to wear the brilliant crimson sash around his waist-



At Shriners Hospital for Crippled Children, Los Angeles.

Labor Aims at Victory in '56 Voting

By CARL HIRSCH

CHICAGO.—Across the U.S., this week and next, a series of conferences is testing the ability of an organization called COPE to cope with labor's political problems of 1956. Here in Chicago, one such five-state conference broke from routine at several points. The AFL-CIO Committee on Political Education parley revealed a new political vitality, now that the labor movement is merged.

At times, the conference crackled with indignation and reflected the readiness of the 750 delegates to get on with the job of defeating labor's enemies

in Congress and an administration "of, by and for the fat cats."

It was not as though labor was re-hashing its old political problems. And some of these problems have been on the agenda since the days of Labor's Non-Partisan League 20 years ago, and before. But the search here was for new approaches on:

- (1) Getting the voting records of Congressmen to labor's rank-and-file,
- (2) Registering the great mass of the unregistered workers,
- (3) Raising the "voluntary dollars" for the COPE fund,
- (4) Involving the womenfolk.

The temper of COPE today was expressed in the report of a South Chicago steel union delegate who talked bitterly of the steel strike, forced on the workers by "the operators of the industry who feel they have the administration in their corner."

IT WAS in the words of Wisconsin CIO president Charles Schultz who spoke of the Kohler strike and of organizing "to defeat a Senator (Joseph R. McCarthy) we're not proud of, and to repeal a law (the anti-labor Catin law) that we refuse to live with."

And the tone was expressed by a delegate from a town where public officials recently

TWENTY years later, the mo-
(Continued on Page 5)

helped break a strike with troops and bloodshed, Newcastle, Ind., a meeting of the Perfect Circle local of the United Auto Workers, he said, oversubscribed its dollar-for-COPE drive by 176 percent.

The parley tried to draw the sober lessons of 17 states where labor's political weakness has resulted in passage of the so-called right-to-work laws and also of one state where such a law was repealed. In Louisiana, the united labor movement went to work to change the legislature this year and were instrumental

(Continued on Page 4)

Textile Union Magazine Says It's Time To 'Stop Nonsense' of Tailing Communists

TEXTILE LABOR, magazine of the Textile Workers Union of America asks in its July issued an editorial "isn't it time we stopped this nonsense" of jailing Communists?

The one-paragraph editorial follows:

"For a long time now we have been busy jailing domestic communists for their political opinions and chucking out of government service anyone who said 'gesundheit' when a communist sneezed. Not one of the prisoners has been charged with espionage, much less convicted; and not one of the 'risks' has turned out to be a communist. But the clear danger is not that we'll be subverted but that we'll be outdone. As Harry Cain said, isn't it time we stopped this nonsense?"

Presumably the editorial means "Not one of the prisoners has been charged with espionage, much less convicted" on charges of espionage.

Another short editorial on the same page chides American Communists on the "rate the comrades are questioning and analyzing" in the current discussion in the party.

Steel Trust in no Hurry To Settle; Stockpiles High

By GEORGE MORRIS

THE STRIKE of 650,000 steelworkers enters its fourth week this weekend with the steel stockpiles still high and the corporations displaying no haste for settlement. New conferences initiated last week through the slow-moving offices of U. S. Mediation and Conciliation continued at Pittsburgh. But as this is written the prevailing opinion is that there is no important change in the situation.

John Stephens, U. S. Steel vice-president and spokesman for the "Big Three" steel firms said his side still holds to the original offer, which includes the five-year no-strike, fixed wages plan.

MEANWHILE, the effects of the strike upon the economy, first heavily felt in the steel areas, spread to the country generally. The Commerce Department revealed that in the period since the steel strike began the country has suffered a decline of four percent in industrial production.

One measure of what the strike means to Pittsburgh was disclosed by the Bureau of Business Research of the University of Pittsburgh that the first strike-affected week brought a drop in the index from 191.9 to 85.4. There have been no serious shortages of steel so far, although stockpiling is not evenly distributed and some manufacturers are beginning to feel the pinch. Those who stockpiled, meanwhile, are cashing in with extortionate prices. The steel in warehouses, serving most small users, has been hiked.

THE steel companies came in for some scorching denunciation—and, of all places in the Pittsburgh Post-Gazette, a Paul Block paper. The paper's editorial of July 11 titled "Too Calm on Steel Front" is critical because "no one in authority seems to be particularly alarmed."

The editorial virtually confirms charges of the steel union that the industry's shutdown is in effect an "inventory lockout." The editorial says:

"In retrospect it seems almost as if the steel strike has been planned, or at least accepted fatalistically. Months ago the stockpiling of steel in certain industries was a matter of street-corner conversation. Gradually the impression grew that a strike was inevitable, and sure enough it came to pass.

"From the viewpoint of the industrialists who stockpiled steel, that may be a most wholesome and desirable development. A strike—always assuming that it doesn't last TOO long—would provide an opportunity to work off inventories and firm up the market for a booming fall of four-tone models and higher prices."

Denouncing the tactic of "stabilizing" an industry through striking "terror" into the economy, the paper says "it shouldn't be necessary to throw thousands of Americans out of work to stabilize the economy."

THE New York Times estimated that by the most liberal calculations, the added cost of steel should not be more than \$5.05 a ton. But the paper noted the industry wants to hike prices by an average of \$8 to \$10 a ton.

The state of Pennsylvania, where more than a third of the striking steel workers are concentrated, reported a promise by federal officials to shunt the delivery of 162 carloads of extra surplus food for distribution among striking steel workers.

Seven items are included: butter, cheese, milk, beans, wheat, cornmeal and rice. The state's 185,000 strikers with their families are estimated to include 600,000 persons. The shortcut will make possible the distribution within three or four weeks instead of the normal six weeks. In two weeks, if the strike still continues, the officials of the

Southern Textile Strike Hint of Things to Come



Newly-elected president William Pollack, (center) is shown with Negro and white pickets of the 3,400 striking workers of Lowenstein & Sons Rock Hill Printing and Finishing Co. plant in Rock Hill, North Carolina.

A STRIKE of 3,400 workers at the Rock Hill, N. C., Printing and Finishing plant of the big Lowenstein & Sons chain and the assignment by the AFL-CIO of a batch of 25 organizers for the start of that long awaited drive, is directing the eyes of the Textile Workers Union of America southward.

The three-week strike by workers who have had raises totaling only seven cents an hour since 1951, is just a warmup for the TWUA for big things to come, mainly in North Carolina, the country's biggest textile state.

A meeting in Charlotte recently of the TWUA's staff members of the south plus the organizers assigned them by the AFL-CIO (whose number must be at least matched from the TWUA's own resources) laid plans for the push to get into stride some time near Labor Day.

The selected targets are the mills of three big chains employing some 50,000 workers, most of

them in North Carolina. The biggest concentration are the 20,000 Cannon Mills workers at Kannapolis. Then there is a cluster of Burlington Industries mills, some 30 on all to be tackled (of the company's 100) mostly in North Carolina. The others are in Chattanooga and in Virginia's Roanoke area. The third chain is Pepperell in Alabama and Georgia.

Things will be made livelier in North Carolina with the assignment by the AFL of eight organizers for Operation Reynolds Tobacco in Winston-Salem, to be matched by at least equal number by the Tobacco Workers International Union. Only once before in the history of the manufacturer of Camels were its 8,500 workers unionized—by the left wing now defunct Food and Tobacco Workers. An attempt is believed under way to bring all pro-union forces in the plant under one roof to win this largest single prize in the Southland and give the drive the impetus it needs.

THE WEEK IN LABOR AFFAIRS

• Big Vote for NMU Independents • Another Snag for Screening

A HEAVY vote for independent candidates and the reelection of vice-president Adrian Duffy over Joseph Curran's strong opposition, was the big surprise in the National Maritime Union election. M. Hedley Stone, former treasurer, who with Duffy parted company with Curran and fought him in the past two years, failed to make the new post combining secretary and treasurer, which went to Curran's man, former secretary John B. McDougal, but by the slim margin of 10,407 to 9,339 for Stone. Duffy's victory knocked out one of Curran's vice-presidential incumbents, Steve Federoff, who drew 8,728 to Duffy's 9,408. But another candidate for the three posts, former vice-president Hulbert Warner, who until he led an opposition against Curran in the 1954 election was the only Negro in the administration, drew 6,600 votes in his try for a comeback. Another top leader who parted company with Curran, Boston Port agent Sven Petersen lost to Curran's man with 7,060 votes to 8,825 for John T. Reeves. Curran himself, opposed by a "token" candidate

for the first time in ten years, was reelected 17,626 to 3,680 for Charles Abar, San Francisco port agent. The total vote cast was 23,016.

CHIEF FEDERAL District Judge Michael J. Roch in San Francisco refused to overrule a federal district court order that the Coast Guard return immediately all papers to some 500 screened maritime workers. This is another victory in the five-year struggle against the "security" screening started during the Korean War.

The Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals last October ruled the screening to be illegal. Then, Federal Judge Edward P. Murphy ordered the papers returned to the screened men. So far, the Coast Guard and Department of Justice have refused to carry out the court rulings. Now comes the Roch decision.

Some 6,000 members of the International Union of Electrical Workers (IUE) shut down the Westinghouse Corp. at Sharon and Greenville, Pa., in a protest against suspension of two union

(Continued on Page 18)

Your Money and Your Life

STEEL STRIKE TWISTERS

By Labor Research Association

OF THE MANY columns that pass for economic analysis of the steel strike, we select two for comment.

First the remarks of that sterling advocate of the American consumer, Sylvia F. Porter of the N. Y. Post. She finds (July

2) that the strike brings dire tidings to her readers. For, "it makes it a certainty . . . that our overall cost of living will shatter all previous peaks in the months ahead"—and go up still more in later years under the long-term contract. The strike, she intimates, is not bad for the steel magnates or steel workers, but harms "the vast majority" who are neither. "You'll feel these wage-price hikes in your own pocketbook as they go into effect."

Let us relish the ancient argument as to the relationship between wages and prices. Merely note that during the last years steel workers have won successive wage boosts totalling more than one-third, while the cost of living has scarcely budged! And the present rise is all in foods, unrelated to steel. (See our monthly "Economic Notes.")

Miss Porter claims that only large companies can afford to pay decent wages, and that monopoly in industry is paralleled by the same in labor. We, the consumer, are squeezed between "industrial giantism" and "labor aristocracy" which has become unprecedented in America. The latter's wage demands are forcing out small business.

DEAR MISS PORTER—How does your theory fit these facts?

1. The construction industry is one of the most scattered, but its workers average 20 cents an hour more than steel workers.

2. The tobacco industry is one of the most concentrated, but its workers earn a dollar an hour less than in steel.

3. Monopoly through merger has grown exceptionally rapidly recently in the textile industry, but textile fabric wages are about the same as in 1952, and lower in the North.

Monopoly arises out of the capitalist system, regardless of the wage level or the degree of labor organization. The giants' advantages over the small companies are the same, regardless of the level of wages, which affects large and small more or less alike. The steel workers union, far from helping monopoly, is permitting several smaller companies to operate pending the contract with the majors. This strike by-product gives the small a "break" they could not expect over many years of "normal" business.

The overwhelmingly majority of Miss Porter's readers are not "squeezed" by the steel workers, but are themselves workers exploited and overcharged by monopolies connected with the steel companies by a thousand financial ties. Every gain of the steel workers helps New Yorkers win higher earnings. The steel companies are buttressed by the billions of dollars held in the financial district. The steel workers need the support of the millions of people in the shops and residential districts. A "plague-on-both-your-houses" attitude is against the public interest.

AND NOW for the Guaranty Trust Co., one of the main financial links to U. S. Steel and Bethlehem. It claims (in its July Survey) that labor has nothing to show for all its strikes since 1933. Real wages went up 76 percent, productivity 77 percent. Wages moved with productivity, just as before there were unions.

Only a "slight" inaccuracy. Real wages didn't go up, and productivity did, before there were basic industry unions—as during the 1920s. Wages went down in 1930-32 without unions, while they held in 1938 and 1954, thanks to organization. In Venezuela, where union

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MICHIGAN DEMOCRATS who joined with Dixiecrats and Republicans to vote against the Powell Amendment were Martha Griffiths and John Lesinski, Jr. The latter received COPE endorsement despite having expressed a very obnoxious attitude on all civil rights matter to a Ford Local 600 delegation.

SALUTE to the Michigan Chronicle for its forceful editorial on the Powell Amendment denouncing those "who do not believe that any price in honesty and integrity is too great to pay for the undemocratic luxury of racial segregation and discrimination."

SEN. CHARLES POTTER, in the midst of such burning issues, got out two "urgent" press releases—one on marking goods sent abroad "made in America," the other justifying his lone stand (75-1) against legislation intended to benefit auto dealers.

A FARM REVOLT is brewing in Michigan, due to dissatisfaction with the Administration's farm policies, according to noted pollster Samuel Lubell. In seven rural counties he found one of seven farmers who supported Ike in '52 would now vote Democratic; one of five now undecided.

Honor Du Bois At 'Panorama'

DETROIT. — Panorama of Progress, a salute to the Negro in America, was attended by an estimated 40,000 during a five-day run at the Fair Grounds, ending July 4.

Sponsored by Diggs Enterprises, Inc., the affair was highlighted by a pageant on Negro history, written by Powell Lindsay, and a galaxy of Negro talent. The affair opened with a ribbon-cutting ceremony featuring Secretary of State James Hare and Congressman Charles C. Diggs, Jr.

Achievement awards were presented to Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, scholar and founder of the NAACP, Henry Ford II, Max Osmos, president of Sams, Inc., Joe Louis, Sugar Ray Robinson, Dr. T. R. M. Howard, A. W. Curtis, Rev. Martin Luther King and Mrs. Robert L. Vann.

The Detroit Edition of the Pittsburgh Courier last week featured a warmly written sketch of and

COPE DRIVE GOOD IN FLINT

FLINT. — The dollar-for-COPE drive is likely to break all records in Flint plants, according to Robert Frost, UAW regional representative. While unemployment and short work weeks make it harder to shell out that buck, workers realize that political action is of tremendous importance to safeguard and extend labor's gains. The development of AFL-CIO unity also lends confidence to workers that their political action can be effective.

The Flint CIO Council has announced that more than 7,000 union voters will be able to go to the polls in the Aug. 7 primary and in November as a result of its door-to-door registration campaign. Of these 6,636 are new voters and 511 had changed their addresses. There were 26 CIO canvassers authorized to act in the City Commission's "armchair registration" drive.

interview with Dr. DuBois, who at 89 has just completed a voluminous "History of the American Negro from 1876 to 1956" which may be published by Doubleday.

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MICHIGAN DEMOCRATS who joined with Dixiecrats and Republicans to vote against the Powell Amendment were Martha Griffiths and John Lesinski, Jr. The latter received COPE endorsement despite having expressed a very obnoxious attitude on all civil rights matter to a Ford Local 600 delegation.

SALUTE to the Michigan Chronicle for its forceful editorial on the Powell Amendment denouncing those "who do not believe that any price in honesty and integrity is too great to pay for the undemocratic luxury of racial segregation and discrimination."

SEN. CHARLES POTTER, in the midst of such burning issues, got out two "urgent" press releases—one on marking goods sent abroad "made in America," the other justifying his lone stand (75-1) against legislation intended to benefit auto dealers.

A FARM REVOLT is brewing in Michigan, due to dissatisfaction with the Administration's farm policies, according to noted pollster Samuel Lubell. In seven rural counties he found one of seven farmers who supported Ike in '52 would now vote Democratic; one of five now undecided.

Honor Du Bois At 'Panorama'

DETROIT. — Panorama of Progress, a salute to the Negro in America, was attended by an estimated 40,000 during a five-day run at the Fair Grounds, ending July 4.

Sponsored by Diggs Enterprises, Inc., the affair was highlighted by a pageant on Negro history, written by Powell Lindsay, and a galax of Negro talent. The affair opened with a ribbon-cutting ceremony featuring Secretary of State James Hare and Congressman Charles C. Diggs, Jr.

Achievement awards were presented to Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, scholar and founder of the NAACP, Henry Ford II, Max Osmos, president of Sams, Inc., Joe Louis, Sugar Ray Robinson, Dr. T. R. M. Howard, A. W. Curtis, Rev. Martin Luther King and Mrs. Robert L. Vann.

The Detroit Edition of the Pittsburgh Courier last week featured a warmly written sketch of and

COPE DRIVE GOOD IN FLINT

FLINT. — The dollar-for-COPE drive is likely to break all records in Flint plants, according to Robert Frost, UAW regional representative. While unemployment and short work weeks make it harder to shell out that buck, workers realize that political action is of tremendous importance to safeguard and extend labor's gains. The development of AFL-CIO unity also lends confidence to workers that their political action can be effective.

The Flint CIO Council has announced that more than 7,000 union voters will be able to go to the polls in the Aug. 7 primary and in November as a result of its door-to-door registration campaign. Of these 6,636 are new voters and 511 had changed their addresses. There were 26 CIO canvassers authorized to act in the City Commission's "armchair registration" drive.

interview with Dr. DuBois, who at 89 has just completed a voluminous "History of the American Negro from 1876 to 1956" which may be published by Doubleday.

DETROIT EXCLUSIVE!

MATERIALS ON

20th CONGRESS, C.P.S.U.

AVAILABLE ONLY AT

BERENSON BOOK STORE

2419 Grand River, Room 7, Detroit



Quality Food at Reasonable Prices

DETROIT WORKMEN'S COOPERATIVE RESTAURANTS

First Branch: 2934 YEMANS

Second Branch: 9238 JOSEPH CAMPAU

DO YOU BELIEVE that Congress must remain in session until the Civil Rights Bill is passed?

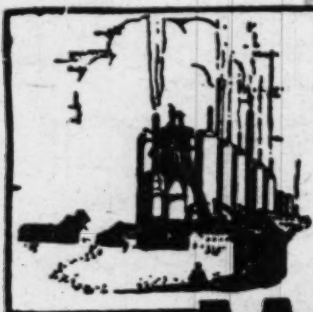
Tell it to Sens. Patrick V. McNamara and Charles Potter, Senate Office Bldg., Washington, D. C. — and hurry!

Plan Labor Day Picnic for 'Six'

DETROIT. — Following the Labor Day parade a picnic will be held in Arcadia Park to help launch the fall campaign for the freedom of the Michigan Six, it was announced last week.

Funds raised on this occasion will help press the appeal by the six for a Supreme Court hearing on their four to five-year sentence under the anti-labor, thought-control Smith Act. This appeal, now pending, has been seconded by several local unions and other groups.

Helen Winter, one of the six, will speak.



Michigan edition

The Worker

THE WORKER, SUNDAY, JULY 22, 1956

'Auto Workers Must Back Steel Strikers'

Editor, Michigan Worker:

If the steel strike boosts auto layoffs, let's blame it on the steel trusts which provoked the strike in the first place. Let's not blame it on the steel strikers.

By fighting a backward-step five-year contract proposal and for overtime rates for Saturday and Sunday work, the steel workers fight the auto workers' battles too. Let's remember the steel workers, by winning an 18½ cent raise in '46 helped us win our first post-war round of wage increases.

Some Flint workers (and I'm glad they're few) fall for the company idea of playing the UAW against the Steel Workers Union.

The fact is that even management sources agree that the steel

strike is not affecting auto employment at this time. GM admits their steel inventory is "adequate." Chrysler says they have enough steel to finish their 1956 model run. Ford says they have enough for the next 30 days.

A long steel strike would of course eventually shut down the auto industry.

It's therefore to the self interest of all UAW workers in Flint and elsewhere to start activities to back up the steel strikers and their demands.

The more effectively we act in solidarity with the steel strikers the sooner will this strike end in victory.

Let's ACT "Solidarity" besides singing it!

Of Concern to Labor

Why Industry Wants Anti-High Court Bills

DETROIT. — Michigan employers are receiving some very interesting propaganda in the mail, courtesy of a nameless outfit which does not patronize a union print shop.

It is a statement by Republican State Representative Kenneth O. Trucks, reproduced from the record of the hearings of a subcommittee of the Senate Judiciary Committee in Washington, May 18.

The nameless outfit asserts that the statement "points up the importance to Michigan industry of S. 3143 and H.R. 3, presently pending before Congress."

The statement urges favorable consideration of the above bills which were formulated after the U. S. Supreme Court ruled against the Pennsylvania Sedition Law in the Steve Nelson case on grounds that federal legislation covered the field. The bills declare that no act of Congress shall be so construed, unless state laws on the same subject are specifically excluded.

Trucks, of course, bewailed the death of the Trucks Act, which resulted from the Nelson decision.

HIS statement was most revealing—especially in context of what its distributors term "the importance to Michigan industry"—because it also bewailed the Supreme Court's decision in 1950 which ruled in favor of the UAW in UAW vs. O'Brien on grounds that the federal Labor-Management Relations Act preempted that field, and thus ruled out a compulsory state mediation act.

The two bills, whose passage Trucks advocates, would give a green light to "sedition" laws like the Trucks Act, aimed allegedly at Communists but included extremely broad definitions and an anti-sabotage clause which could have been used against strikers.

And they would open the way for compulsory mediation laws, right-to-work laws and a host of similar state anti-labor legislation.

UAW Lobbies at Lansing On Needs of Unemployed

LANSING.—Almost 1,000 UAW members from scores of locals around the state met here Tuesday to make known their demand for improvements in the unemployment compensation law.

They voiced enthusiastic support for the proposals placed before the special session of the state legislature by Gov. G. Mennen Williams that payments be increased to 65 percent of average wages plus \$5 for each dependent to a maximum of 90 percent. The Governor further proposed a uniform compensation period of 39 weeks. Under the present set-up only 18 percent get benefits for the maximum 26 weeks.

The GM-controlled Republican majority of the Legislature, however, showed no apparent concern for the difficulties of Michigan's 230,000 unemployed or the resultant general economic dislocation. At press time indications were the session would be recessed for another month. Unionists who packed the galleries were set to continue "lobbying" activities at home.

Gov. Williams alone of the three gubernatorial candidates came to answer the union's pointed questions on unemployment compensation. Candidate Won Leonard sent his regrets, voicing confidence in the Legislature's judgment without

expressing his own. Candidate Albert E. Cobo failed to reply.

Opening the conference, Michigan CIO president August Scholle exposed the falseness of claims that industries are being driven from the state by high compensation rates. It had been charged that a Michigan shipbuilding firm had lost a contract to Louisiana because of the higher unemployment insurance rate here. Research revealed that the Louisiana tax is somewhat higher.

Scholle blasted Detroit Free Press intimation that Michigan workers should compete with Southern workers as to who will ac-

cept the lowest compensation (or wages, no doubt).

UAW secretary-treasurer Emil Mazey pointed out that unemployment compensation—despite the false impression deliberately created—does not come out of general tax funds. An increase would be paid by those wealthy corporations most responsible for unemployment because of their poor planning.

Statistics cited by the Governor show that the high unemployment in auto has created unemployment in retail, wholesale and other fields; and has resulted in a considerable drop in sale of clothing, food, etc. Auto repossessions have mounted to 1,000 per month.

Higher compensation for longer duration, he asserted, is needed to pump life blood into Michigan's economy.

He compared the "gloom and doom" cries now raised about the effects of higher unemployment insurance payments with the propaganda against FDR's social security measures 20 years ago.

Some Holes in Anti-GM Suit

DETROIT. — Anti-trust suits are emerging fast and furious from the trust-dominated federal government.

First duPont, and then a group of banks, were "prosecuted" and "exonerated." Now a civil anti-trust suit has been filed against General Motors, accusing it of monopolizing the bus-making business. Future actions are forecast against GM in the auto field and Ford in the parts and accessories departments.

In case the reader is tempted to believe that the millionaire Cadillac Cabinet no longer believes that "what is good for GM (and the other big corporations) is good for the country," here are some aspects to consider:

• If GM—and perhaps Ford and other outfits—are tried on charges of violating the Federal Anti-Trust Law, and if they are acquitted like duPont and the banks, then they are immune from being tried again

on the same charge. In legal parlance this is known as "res adjudicata." No wonder the Justice Department is throwing the book at its best friends now, while it doubtless believes it can keep the situation under control!

• How come the big push is made against GM when the November elections are on the nation's mind? Can it be to sugar the bitter pill of that too-frank remark by GM's C. E. Wilson? And to make the GOP Cabinet appear to be against big business, when in fact it is composed directly of big businessmen?

• Was GM's bus monopoly (85 percent of the 3,233 buses made in the U. S. A. last year) chosen as the test target just in case anything should go wrong, like a change in administration after November GM bus sales amounted only to \$55,000,000 last year, or less than half of one percent of GM's gross sales.

Ideas on Winning Contract and Constitutional Changes in UAW

By JOB HUNTER

Carl Thrasher, editor UAW Local 599 "Headlight" agrees with a Buick worker in Flint that besides criticism you need solutions to problems.

His solutions can be grouped into a three-point program. Making clear that the ideas are his own and not of any caucus or group Thrasher proposes:

1) On basic economic issues: For 30-40-60 as the UAW's major '58 demands, i.e. the 30-hour work week with 40-hours pay and retirement pension at age 60 instead of 65. Joint control by the Company and union of production standards and the installation of automation, or other "labor dislocating devices."

2) On grievance procedures: Make disciplinary layoffs and discharges a strikeable issue. Remove it from the Umpire's jurisdiction. Reactivate and recognize a shop steward system in GM plants based on one steward for each foreman.

3) On union democracy: Spell out rules for Local Union papers "rather than the present vague definition of conformity to international policy." Ban Regional Directors, i.e. UAW Board members and their staffs from campaigning in Local Union elections. Instead of electing International Officers and Board members at conventions elect them by secret ballot vote of the membership at the same time that elections take place for Local Union posts. Set a maximum period for International

office after which the officers are to return to work in the shop for a year.

BROTHER Thrasher doesn't discuss methods for winning this program. But this aspect is key not only for the fate of the program, but also for determining what goes into the program itself.

Take such basic demands as 30-40-60, the UAW's OK of production standards and automation equipment and a steward for each foreman. The arrogant auto moguls would surely not grant these items as easily as the principle of SUB. These demands hit most directly at their swollen money bags. It would therefore take the sharpest kind of a UAW struggle, with possible strike action as a last resort, for the union to win these demands.

The key for victory by the UAW in such a struggle would be its principled fighting unity, with teamwork of union leaders and members, with the fire directed against the profiteering companies. Such basic demands could hardly be won by dividing the union's efforts in a two front struggle against the International UAW officers and the companies. The concept in such a struggle has to be the most constructive kind of pressures emanating from the UAW membership to carry their union officers with them until victory is won. A case in point was the top and bottom UAW backing for the UE-led Square District

Denounces WCC as Anti-Labor

DETROIT. — The White Citizens Councils, now seeking a foothold in Michigan, are "anti-labor as well as anti-Negro—these two go hand in hand," William Oliver, co-director of the UAW fair practices department, told the labor press last week.

Oliver asserted that the WCC campaign here would flop because Michigan workers have learned through their unions that they have everything to gain and nothing to lose from inter-racial solidarity. He pointed out that the very people fostering race hatred in the South instigated the anti-labor "right-to-work" laws in those states.

The Detroit Edition of the Pittsburgh Courier reported that Rabbi M. Roberts Syme, assistant to Rabbi Joseph Fram of Temple Israel, had expressed the desire of white people of all faiths to stand by the Negro in resisting the threatened WCC invasion.

in Detroit in 1954.

Regardless of what we might think of detailed formulations in Thrasher's on the whole very positive program, it seems to me that it has one outstanding shortcoming. By failing to pose the question of how to win this program, it gets into a most basic struggle with the companies in parts one and two, and in part three he gets into basic struggle with the union's officers and Board members challenging their control over the union.

I AGREE with Brother Thrasher that you can't get principled unity of the UAW against the companies without inner union democracy for the guys and gals who make your cars. But why not tie your inner-union democracy demands to the kind of struggle needed to win 30-40, control over speedup and automation, curbing disciplinary layoffs and discharges?

To win parts one and two of Thrasher's program requires such inner union democracy measures as representative rank and file committees around shop committeemen, the right of UAW locals to enter into joint campaigns against speedup, membership referendums on starting the 30-40 drive prior to '58, grass-roots conferences on

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(1) Regardless of whether or not you have contributed already, you send directly to the Emergency Committee for a Free Press \$10—more, if you can afford it—without delay. If EVERY reader devoted to our paper responds, we can meet our immediate need.

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THE olive groves stand dusty-green in the fields where the bombs fell and children that stared at the skies darkened by Capronis and Junkers and Messerschmitts



Sol, sits an aging, corpulent man who loves to wear the brilliant crimson sash around his waist-

line. Franco is the name.

Twenty years passed, this week, July 18, since the general who vowed to uphold the Republic of Spain betrayed his sacred oath. His conspiracy to destroy the government that had been chosen by Spain's majority exploded on the world.

Who, living through those days, can forget?

Those times touched the conscience of humanity in a way few historic moments ever did. Living through them one understood why men forsook their homes, like Lafayette, Kosciuszko, von Steuben, to cross the seas and volunteer their lives to the young American republic.

TWENTY years later, the mo-

(Continued on Page 5)

Chicago Kids Die in Polio Shot Snafu

By MAX GORDON

IN CHICAGO, last week, they buried a Negro boy of two, victim of the dread polio disease. His was one of four such deaths recorded in that city this year. For the parents of this child, and the families of the other three, the promise of the Salk anti-polio vaccine has proved a cruel mirage. So, too, has it for the 165 other Chicagoans laid low by the disease in the year of 1956.

Why? Is anything wrong with the vaccine? Or have these lives been a sacrifice to the fumbling and bumbling of dollar-chasing "private enterprise" in the manufacture and distribution of the vaccine?

It is, as yet, much too early to give the full story regarding the effectiveness of the vaccine. The polio season has still a long way to go, and is at its heaviest in August. But some telling facts have appeared to date in various localities.

In Chicago, for instance, they tell us that up to last Sunday, July 15, there have been 169 cases of polio this year, and four deaths, as compared with only 34 cases and two deaths during the very same period last year.

HOW can it be, you will ask. Is the Salk vaccine useless, then?

But if you view the facts more closely, you see this is not so. Of the 169, only 16 had received the vaccine. The rest, two-thirds of them children under five who had not had the "shots" in school, did not receive the benefit of this new boon to mankind.

Nor do they tell us whether the 16 who had been so inoculated had received one shot or two. The most effective, dose is three shots, but few indeed are those who have received this.

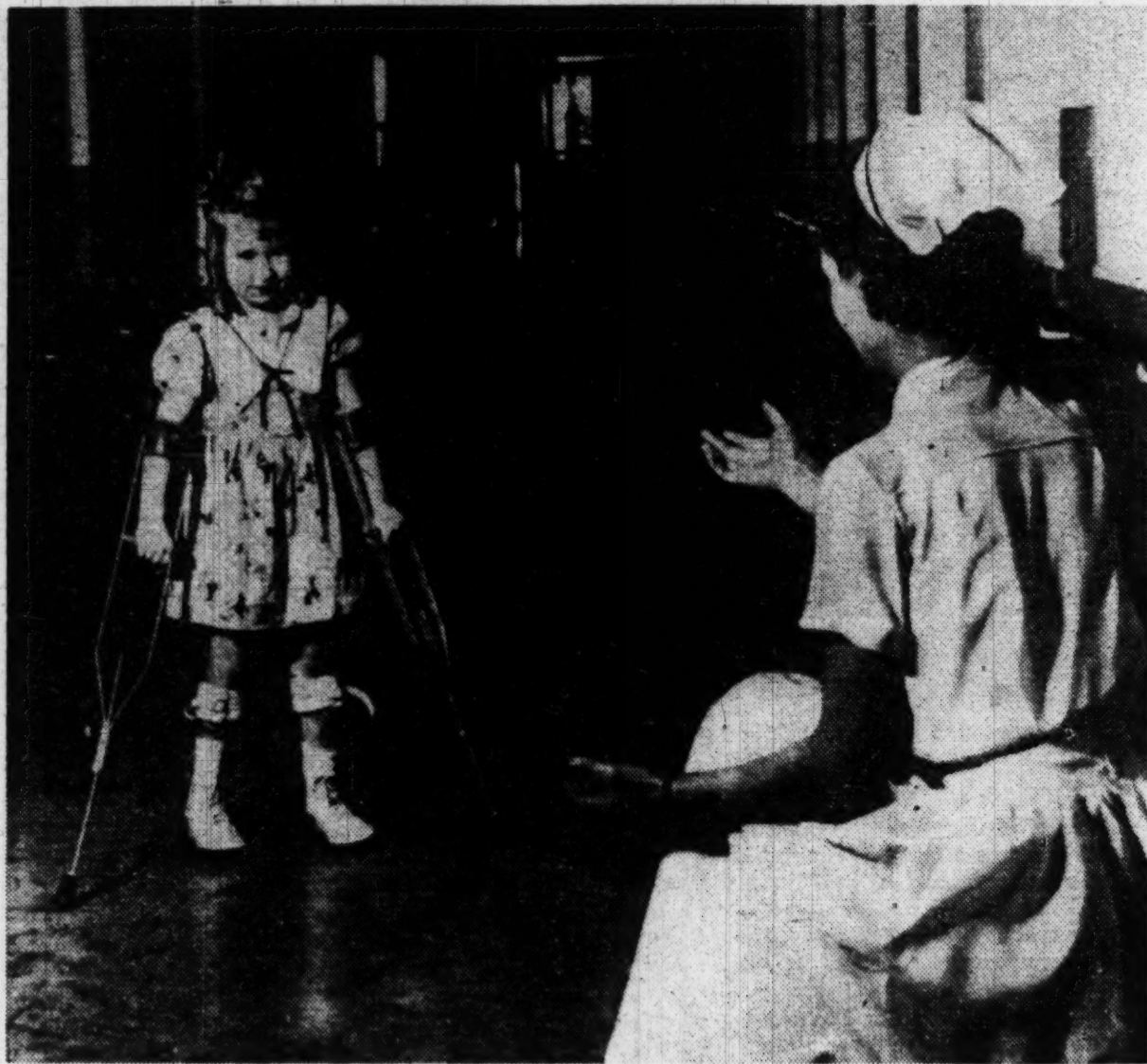
Chicago's Board of Health seems to have little doubt of the value of this vaccine. It has now opened emergency clinics throughout the city to administer to children under five, for the polio season has only just begun.

Or let us take New York. Here two-thirds of all children in the most susceptible age—six months to 15 years—received one or two shots. Total number of polio victims for the year—as of July 16—is 25, of which four received inoculations.

None of these 25 has died. But last year, there were four deaths and 108 cases, as of July 16. And in the last epidemic year of 1949, there were 134 cases as of this date. The number jumped to thousands by August that year.

It would appear, then, by the examples of both Chicago and New York, that the disease this year has struck heaviest by far among those who had not been vaccinated, and only touched very lightly upon that group that had been vaccinated. Perhaps if the facts were known concerning the number of shots received, the effectiveness of the vaccine might be more boldly demonstrated.

IT WAS in mid-April of 1955
(Continued on Page 13)



At Shriners Hospital for Crippled Children, Los Angeles.

Labor Aims at Victory in '56 Voting

By CARL HIRSCH

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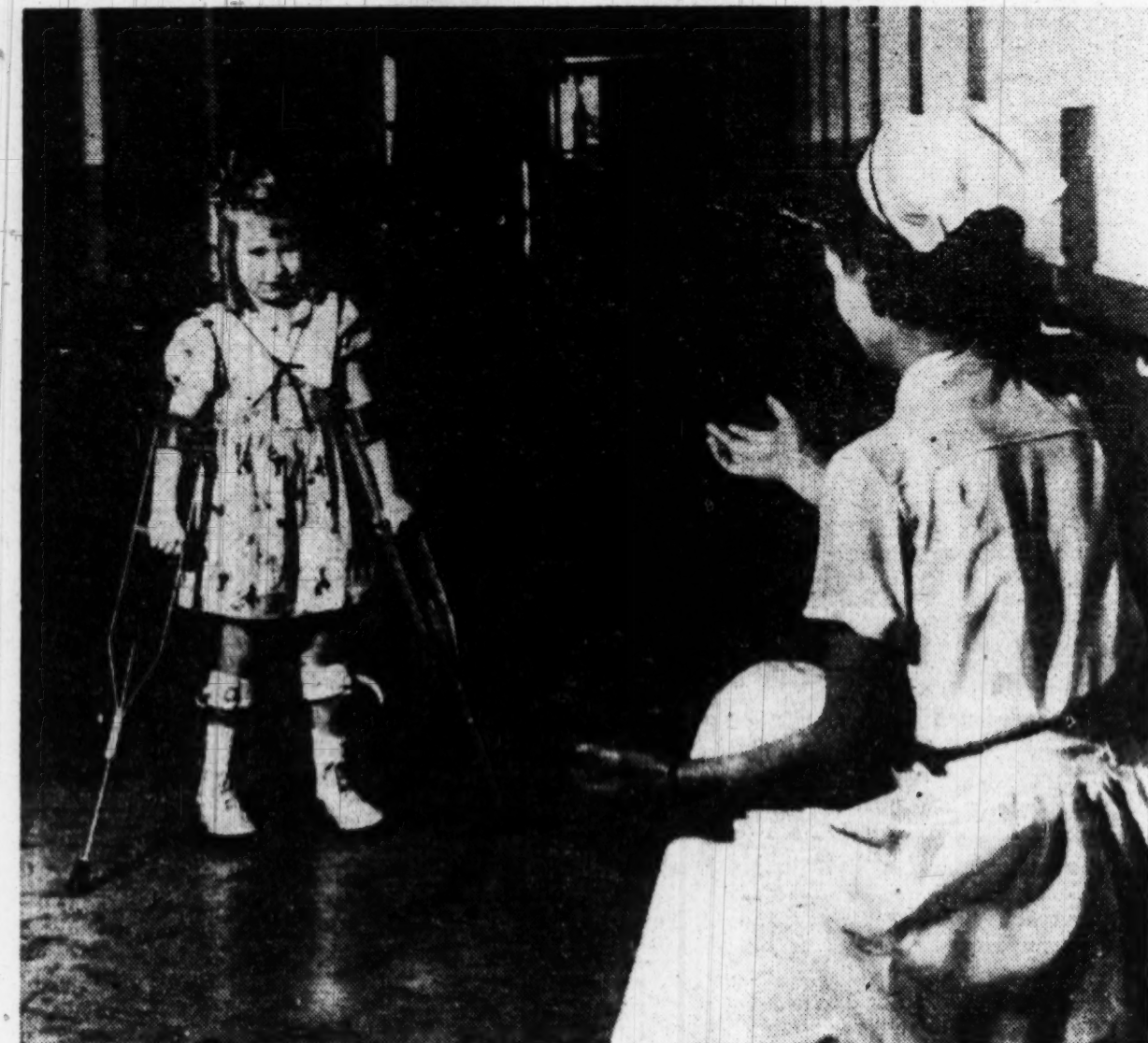
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TWENTY years later, the mo-
(Continued on Page 5)

Steel Trust in no Hurry To Settle; Stockpiles High

By GEORGE MORRIS

THE STRIKE of 650,000 steelworkers enters its fourth week this weekend with the steel stockpiles still high and the corporations displaying no haste for settlement. New conferences initiated last week through the slow-moving offices of U. S. Mediation and Conciliation continued at Pittsburgh. But as this is written the prevailing opinion is that there is no important change in the situation.

John Stephens, U. S. Steel vice-president and spokesman for the "Big Three" steel firms said his side still holds to the original offer, which includes the five-year no-strike, fixed wages plan.

MEANWHILE, the effects of the strike upon the economy, first heavily felt in the steel areas, spread to the country generally. The Commerce Department revealed that in the period since the steel strike began the country has suffered a decline of four percent in industrial production.

One measure of what the strike means to Pittsburgh was disclosed by the Bureau of Business Research of the University of Pittsburgh that the first strike-affected week brought a drop in the index from 194.9 to 85.4. There have been no serious shortages of steel so far, although stockpiling is not evenly distributed and some manufacturers are beginning to feel the pinch. Those who stockpiled, meanwhile, are cashing in with extortionate prices. The steel in warehouses, serving most small users, has been hiked.

THE steel companies came in for some scorching denunciation—and, of all places in the Pittsburgh Post-Gazette, a Paul Block paper. The paper's editorial of July 11 titled "Too Calm on Steel Front" is critical because "no one in authority seems to be particularly alarmed."

The editorial virtually confirms charges of the steel union that the industry's shutdown is in effect an "inventory lockout." The editorial says:

"In retrospect it seems almost as if the steel strike has been planned, or at least accepted fatalistically. Months ago the stockpiling of steel in certain industries was a matter of street-corner conversation. Gradually the impression grew that a strike was inevitable, and sure enough it came to pass.

"From the viewpoint of the industrialists who stockpiled steel, that may be a most wholesome and desirable development. A strike—always assuming that it doesn't last TOO long—would provide an opportunity to work off inventories and firm up the market for a booming fall of four-tone models and higher prices."

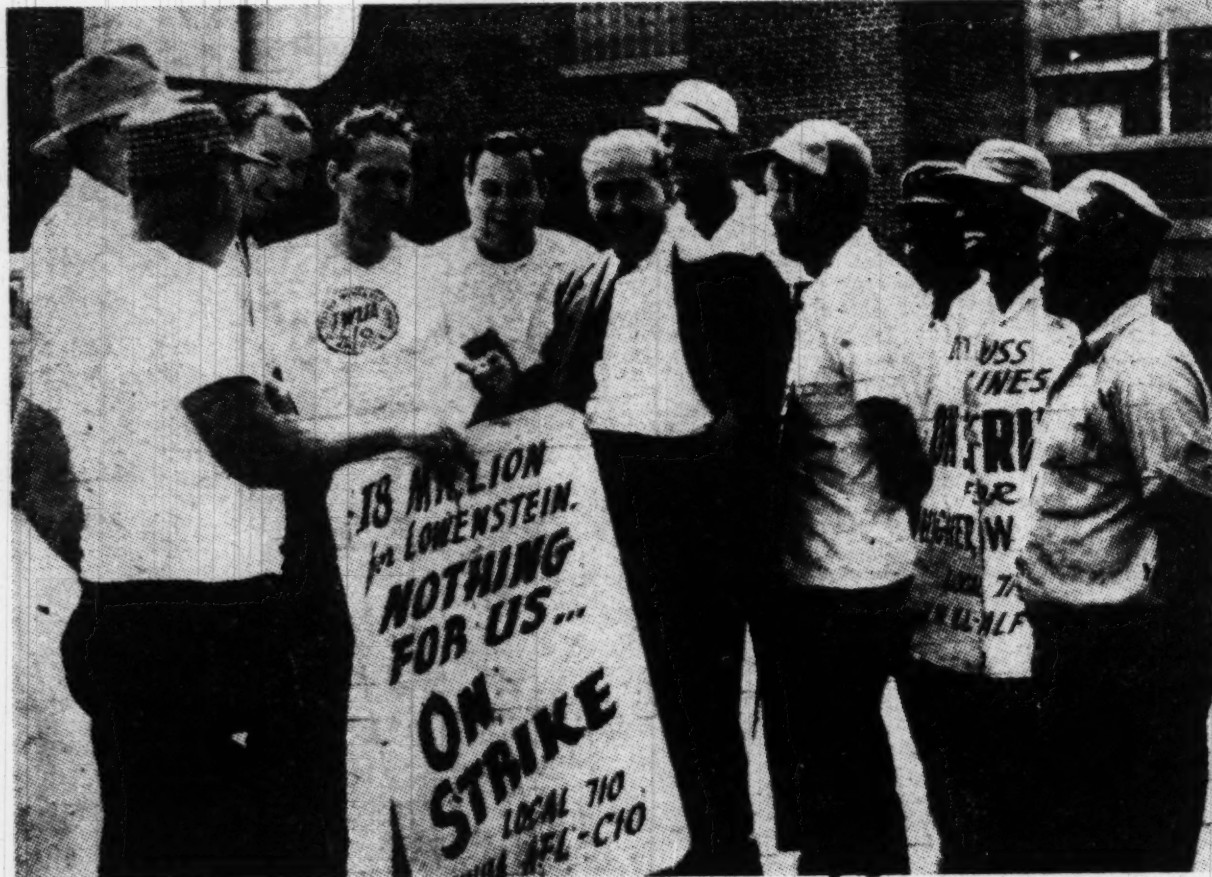
Denouncing the tactic of "stabilizing" an industry through striking "terror" into the economy, the paper says "it shouldn't be necessary to throw thousands of Americans out of work to stabilize the economy."

THE New York Times estimated that by the most liberal calculations, the added cost of steel should not be more than \$5.05 a ton. But the paper noted the industry wants to hike prices by an average of \$8 to \$10 a ton.

The state of Pennsylvania, where more than a third of the striking steel workers are concentrated, reported a promise by federal officials to shortcut the delivery of 162 carloads of extra surplus food for distribution among striking steel workers.

Seven items are included: butter, cheese, milk, beans, wheat, cornmeal and rice. The state's 185,000 strikers with their families are estimated to include 600,000 persons. The shortcut will make possible the distribution within three or four weeks instead of the normal six weeks. In two weeks, if the strike still continues, the officials of the

Southern Textile Strike Hint of Things to Come



Newly-elected president William Pollack, (center) is shown with Negro and white pickets of the 3,400 striking workers of Lowenstein & Sons Rock Hill Printing and Finishing Co. plant in Rock Hill, North Carolina.

A STRIKE of 3,400 workers at the Rock Hill, N. C., Printing and Finishing plant of the big Lowenstein & Sons chain and the assignment by the AFL-CIO of a batch of 25 organizers for the start of that long awaited drive, is directing the eyes of the Textile Workers Union of America southward.

The three-week strike by workers who have had raises totaling only seven cents an hour since 1951, is just a warmup for the TWUA for big things to come, mainly in North Carolina, the country's biggest textile state.

A meeting in Charlotte recently of the TWUA's staff members of the south plus the organizers assigned them by the AFL-CIO (whose number must be at least matched from the TWUA's own resources) laid plans for the push to get into stride some time near Labor Day.

The selected targets are the mills of three big chains employing some 50,000 workers, most of

them in North Carolina. The biggest concentration are the 20,000 Cannon Mills workers at Kannapolis. Then there is a cluster of Burlington Industries mills, some 30 on all to be tackled (of the company's 100) mostly in North Carolina. The others are in Chattanooga and in Virginia's Roanoke area. The third chain is Pepperell in Alabama and Georgia.

Things will be made livelier in North Carolina with the assignment by the AFL of eight organizers for Operation Reynolds Tobacco in Winston-Salem, to be matched by at least equal number by the Tobacco Workers International Union. Only once before in the history of the manufacturer of Camels were its 8,500 workers unionized—by the left wing now defunct Food and Tobacco Workers. An attempt is believed under way to bring all pro-union forces in the plant under one roof to win this largest single prize in the Southland and give the drive the impetus it needs.

THE WEEK IN LABOR AFFAIRS

• Big Vote for NMU Independents • Another Snag for Screening

A HEAVY vote for independent candidates and the reelection of vice-president Adrian Duffy over Joseph Curran's strong opposition, was the big surprise in the National Maritime Union election. M. Hedley Stone, former treasurer, who with Duffy parted company with Curran and fought him in the past two years, failed to make the new post combining secretary and treasurer, which went to Curran's man, former secretary John B. McDougal, but by the slim margin of 10,407 to 9,339 for Stone. Duffy's victory knocked out one of Curran's vice-presidential incumbents, Steve Federoff, who drew 8,728 to Duffy's 9,408. But another candidate for the three posts, former vice-president Hulbert Warner, who until he led an opposition against Curran in the 1954 election was the only Negro in the administration, drew 6,600 votes in his try for a comeback. Another top leader who parted company with Curran, Boston Port agent Sven Petersen lost to Curran's man with 7,060 votes to 8,825 for John T. Reeves. Curran himself, opposed by a "token" candidate

for the first time in ten years, was reelected 17,626 to 3,680 for Charles Abar, San Francisco port agent. The total vote cast was 23,016.

CHIEF FEDERAL District Judge Michael J. Roch in San Francisco refused to overrule a federal district court order that the Coast Guard return immediately all papers to some 500 screened maritime workers. This is another victory in the five-year struggle against the "security" screening started during the Korean War.

The Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals last October ruled the screening to be illegal. Then, Federal Judge Edward P. Murphy ordered the papers returned to the screened men. So far, the Coast Guard and Department of Justice have refused to carry out the court rulings. Now comes the Roch decision.

Some 6,000 members of the International Union of Electrical Workers (IUE) shut down the Westinghouse Corp. at Sharon and Greenville, Pa., in a protest against suspension of two union

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Your Money and Your Life STEEL STRIKE TWISTERS

By Labor Research Association

OF THE MANY columns that pass for economic analysis of the steel strike, we select two for comment.

First the remarks of that sterling advocate of the American consumer, Sylvia F. Porter of the N. Y. Post. She finds (July

2) that the strike brings dire tidings to her readers. For, "it makes it a certainty . . . that our overall cost of living will shatter all previous peaks in the months ahead"—and go up still more in later years under the long-term contract. The strike, she intimates, is not bad for the steel magnates or steel workers, but harms "the vast majority" who are neither. "You'll feel these wage-price hikes in your own pocketbook as they go into effect."

Let us rehash the ancient argument as to the relationship between wages and prices. Merely note that during the last years steel workers have won successive wage boosts totalling more than one-third, while the cost of living has scarcely budged! And the present rise is all in foods, unrelated to steel. (See our monthly "Economic Notes.")

Miss Porter claims that only large companies can afford to pay decent wages, and that monopoly in industry is paralleled by the same in labor. We, the consumer, are squeezed between "industrial giantism" and "labor aristocracy" which has become unprecedented in America. The latter's wage demands are forcing out small business.

DEAR MISS PORTER—How does your theory fit these facts?

1. The construction industry is one of the most scattered, but its workers average 20 cents an hour more than steel workers.

2. The tobacco industry is one of the most concentrated, but its workers earn a dollar an hour less than in steel.

3. Monopoly through merger has grown exceptionally rapidly recently in the textile industry, but textile fabric wages are about the same as in 1952, and lower in the North.

Monopoly arises out of the capitalist system, regardless of the wage level or the degree of labor organization. The giants' advantages over the small companies are the same, regardless of the level of wages, which affects large and small more or less alike. The steel workers union, far from helping monopoly, is permitting several smaller companies to operate pending the contract with the majors. This strike-by-product gives the smalls a "break" they could not expect over many years of "normal" business.

The overwhelmingly majority of Miss Porter's readers are not "squeezed" by the steel workers, but are themselves workers exploited and overcharged by monopolies connected with the steel companies by a thousand financial ties. Every gain of the steel workers helps New Yorkers win higher earnings. The steel companies are buttressed by the billions of dollars held in the financial district. The steel workers need the support of the millions of people in the shops and residential districts. A "plague-on-both-your-houses" attitude is against the public interest.

AND NOW for the Guaranty Trust Co., one of the main financial links to U. S. Steel and Bethlehem. It claims (in its July Survey) that labor has nothing to show for all its strikes since 1933. Real wages went up 76 percent, productivity 77 percent. Wages moved with productivity, just as before there were unions.

Only a "slight" inaccuracy. Real wages didn't go up, and productivity did, before there were basic industry unions—as during the 1920s. Wages went down in 1930-32 without unions, while they held in 1933 and 1954, thanks to organization. In Venezuela, where union

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READERS' COLUMN

All contributions to this column should be addressed to the Illinois Worker or Carl Hirsch, 36 West Randolph Street, Room 806, Chicago 1, Illinois.

USE IMAGINATION

Dear Editor:

We have attended many progressive rallies which would have been memorable had the planning committee displayed a bit more imagination and ingenuity. Too often, the committees assume that all the people attending the affair are sympathizers or boosters. Many bring friends or relatives (not necessarily progressives) for the first time. If the entire evening is taken up with speech making, very few of these "first nighters" could be dragged back for a second affair.

Many of us may be perfectly happy in spending an evening listening to interesting speakers, but this is not enough. How about the audience as a whole?

One wonders why the progressive groups continue to neglect the literary and dramatic talent practically at our finger tips. Many young writers and actors have been divorced from their radio jobs because of their progressive ideas. Why not give them a chance to utilize their talents?

JEAN ROGERS.

THIS IS THE SPIRIT

Dear Editor:

The question of how to enlarge the circle of Daily Worker readers continues to worry the staff and readers of the Daily Worker.

One of the obstacles is that too many individuals mistakenly assume that only Communists read the newspaper. (The Communist Party would surely cheer such a membership!) Perhaps a breakdown of the subscribers by the Daily Worker staff would be an eye-opener to these individuals and the Communists.

Another obstacle is that some of the readers of the Daily Worker feel that others are as timid about talking about the Daily Worker as they. An incident during a collection for canned goods for the Harvester strikers remains with me even today. In a large housing project on the South Side, one of the Negro women collectors rang the doorbell of a third floor apartment. When the door opened, she called out from the first floor: "Have you renewed your subscription to the Daily Worker yet?" The woman answered in the affirmative and added that she had also received a couple of new subscribers from her neighbors. This is the spirit to be emulated if the Daily Worker is to be generally accepted.

E. WILLIAMS.

STICKS AND STONES

Dear Editor:

Many adults scoff at a child's "bogey man" while, at the same time, displaying an even more immature and ridiculous fear of "Communists" or "subversives." At least, the child has a vivid mental picture of his "bogey man!"

It seems strange that individuals who are so advanced in so many ways should cower and tremble so at a name! The youngsters are taught the chant "Sticks and stones may hurt my bones, but names will never hurt me"; however, adults seem not to have learned this little rhyme. They should not only memorize but APPLY it.

The label "subversive" is not earned lightly today. It is applied only to the most politically advanced, the most conscientious and self-sacrificing individuals in our country. For a nonentity to be classed with a Howard Fast, a Dr. DuBois, Corliss Lamont, Harvey O'Connor, the Hollywood Ten, and some of our most outstanding professors, lawyers and scientists, is

III. GOP Tied Into Hodge Scandal

CHICAGO. — The so-called "Hodge case" this week enveloped the administration of Gov. William G. Stratton, the Illinois Republican Party and its heaviest financial contributors in some of the most shocking disclosures of corruption in the state's history.

Since the facts began leaking out some six weeks ago, each day since

has produced increasingly sensational scandals. The case has now gone far beyond that of personal revelations about State Auditor Orville E. Hodge and the misappropriation of a million dollars in state funds.

Even more sinister was the disclosure of a web of illegal financial dealings involving the state Republican Party and two banks, several realty and insurance companies, a score of other large business firms.

Under his powers as state auditor, Hodge closed the Elmwood Park State Bank in April 1953 because of alleged irregularities in its operations.

After the bank was reorganized at his direction, Hodge secretly secured a large interest in the bank, along with a big realtor, Arthur M. Wirtz. Hodge later sold his share at a huge profit. Controlling interest passed to Republican ex-Gov. Dwight H. Green, now chairman of the board of the Elmwood Park Bank.

Equally sensational were Hodge's dealings with the Southmoor Bank in Chicago, where fraudulent checks amounting to \$269,568, issued by the state auditor, were cashed, allegedly by an aide of Hodge.

Death of Rev. Evans

Loss to Peace Group

CHICAGO.—The Chicago Peace Committee this week paid tribute to the Rev. Joseph M. Evans, pastor of the Metropolitan Community Church, whose death deprived the peace movement in the U. S. of one of its outstanding leaders.

Pastor of the largest Negro church in this area, Dr. Evans was active in many peace and civil rights groups. On several occasions, he initiated peace activities and conferences jointly with the late Robert Morss Lovett.

Said the Chicago Peace Committee: "We have lost in Dr. Evans a great American, a greater fighter for civil rights and peace, and a great Christian leader."

Record Packing Profits Show Cause of High Meat Prices

CHICAGO. — History-making high profits in the meat packing industry have deprived the companies of a "poverty" plea in the forthcoming wage negotiations.

But that is not likely to deter management from efforts once again to victimize packinghouse workers as well as farmers and the consuming public in order to improve their profit position even more.

Financial reports for the first half of 1956 show that profits have soared. Swift & Co., for example, piled up \$10 million after taxes for the six-month period, over two and half times as much as the \$3.9 million net profit for the first half of 1955.

"THIS TRULY phenomenal increase was accomplished in spite of the fact that Swift sales volume during the last six months remained about the same as the year before," said the United Packinghouse Workers.

With meat prices up once again during recent months, the outlook is for even bigger profits during the second half of 1956.

But if these profit figures reflect the high level of speed-up and exploitation of the packinghouse workers, they also show how the farmers are being gouged. The National Farmers Union this week put it this way:

"Meat packing companies made the richest haul of profits in history during the hog and cattle price slump of the past several months. . . . This six-month period con-

responds with the dramatic collapse of the live hog and live cattle market which sent prices plummeting down to the lowest point since the 1930's. The national average price of hogs for December, 1955 was only 50 percent of parity."

THE COLLAPSE of farmers' prices for hogs resulted in some cut in consumer's pork prices last spring. Wilson & Company president James Cooney recently told newsmen that the hog price crash was a good thing. "It was kind of hard on the farmers, but it helped get pork back on the table," Cooney said.

This playing the farmers against the consumers has been the long-time device of the meat packers. Union leaders predict that even with their fat profits, the companies will try to develop antagonism against the workers when both the UPWA and the Amalgamated

Meat Cutters begin to bargain for a wage increase in the next few months.

It is predicted that the meat packers will charge that it is the workers who are responsible both for high meat prices and for the fact that the farmer gets so little for livestock.

ANTICIPATING THIS move, the UPWA research department this week issued a survey showing "why meat prices go up." It was pointed out that the full effect of the last wage increase in the packinghouses was felt in September, 1955.

In the ten months since then, "wage rates remained steady while livestock prices went down," the UPWA pointed out. "Why then did meat prices rise so sharply? The answer, we think, is quite clear in view of packer profit figures."

Maneuvers of Steel Trust Riles Strikers

(Continued from Page 16)

dence that the steel companies had no intention of negotiating an agreement but were actually using the huge steel stockpiles and the strike to force a cheap settlement on the workers, while at the same time laying the basis for a bigger boost in steel prices.

It was only in the third week of the strike that reports were beginning to indicate steel shortages in some industries. Figures issued by the American Iron and Steel Institute showed that by the time the strike began on June 30, the industry had produced five million tons more than during the same period a year ago.

In Chicago, the Purchasing Agents Association reported steel supplies as higher than a year ago after two weeks of the strike.

THE July 1956 report issued by the Federal Reserve Bank of Chicago stated: "Steel executives concede that a substantial portion, variously estimated at 10-20 percent of first-half output has remained in the hands of buyers. In fact it has been estimated that half of all inventory accumulation in the first half of the year is represented by steel in various stages of fabrication."

Meanwhile, the Chicago-Gary strike front remained quiet this week, with every mill gate being picketed. While some locals have permitted the easy entry of supervisors, some locals have a strict pass system.

The strikers were getting unprecedented support from other unions. The building tradesmen, who were at work on huge expansion projects at every steel plant in the Chicago area, have stopped work for the duration of the strike. An estimated 3,400

sentenced to death.

In the course of the struggle against these frameups, the father was finally freed after having been threatened three times with the electric chair. She came to Chicago from the South with a burning hatred for oppression which motivated her outstanding work in the progressive movement right up until the time of her death.

Chicago Mourns Joanne Dixon

CHICAGO.—Chicagoans paid a sad farewell last Saturday to Mrs. Joanne Dixon, 35-year old Negro leader, who was killed under tragic circumstances.

Mrs. Dixon has for many years been an outstanding leader in Chicago's progressive movement. Since the '30's, when she became active in the youth, unemployed and Negro rights struggles, Mrs. Dixon and her husband, Len Dixon, were devoted leaders on the South Side.

Mr. Dixon was also seriously wounded in the family quarrel involving Mrs. Dixon's brother and his wife. The brother, Harold Jones, became so enraged during an argument that he secured a rifle, shooting the couple, instantly killing Mrs. Dixon. They have three children, a pair of two-year old twins and a girl, four years old.

At the large funeral last Saturday at the Metropolitan Funeral Home, it was pointed out that Joanne Dixon was born and raised in Arkansas, where she became involved very early in her life in the bitter struggle against the jim-crow system. Her father was among the Negroes who were convicted on frameup charges during the years after World War I and

truly a privilege and an honor.

Were Thomas Paine, Jane Addams, Thomas Jefferson, and many of the figures that all school children are taught to revere alive today, they too, would be labelled "Communists" or "subversives."

ERNESTINE THOMAS.



STEEL strike notes: The steel companies are "cashing in" even during the strike, with inventories going down and demand rising, with prices already up at the warehouses, with the stock exchange recording a daily rise in steel companies' stock.

A TOUR along the Calumet area picket lines will show differences in "housing" preferences, at least as far as picket headquarters are concerned. At South Works, house trailers; at Inland, wooden shacks; at the Gary Works, tents.

AT THE GARY U. S. Steel plant and at the Youngstown Sheet & Tube plant in East Chicago, foremen are being permitted to go through the picket lines at will. At Inland, Local 1010 has forbade anyone to go through without written permission from the local.

INSTEAD of joining the steel strike, the independent Progressive Steelworkers union at International Harvester's Wisconsin Steel plant in South Chicago has agreed to an indefinite extension of their contract.

Once again, the leadership of that union hopes to get the benefit of the master steel agreement without fighting for it. One fact should also be noted: the Wisconsin Steelworkers already have time-and-a-half for Sunday work, while the rest of the basic steelworkers have no form of premium pay for week-ends and have made that one of their main demands in the present strike struggle.

IN the 19th Congressional District (Rock Island), labor political action committees are being established in the precincts. The AFL-CIO unions in that area have decided to build a completely independent political apparatus.

DO you think your boss is 135 times as valuable as you are? Last week, it was disclosed that three top industrialists drew more than \$700,000 each for their 1955 "services." The three are Harlow Curtice and Albert Bradley, both of General Motors, and Eugene C. Grace of Bethlehem Steel. Earning \$100 a week, a worker would have to labor for 135 years in order to make \$700,000.

EVEN where unity of local labor councils has not yet been achieved, there is a trend for more unity, with local unions re-affiliating to central bodies from which they have been separated for many years. This is the case in Danville, Illinois, for example, where a large number of locals coming into the central body has resulted in almost 100 percent affiliation.

DELEGATES representing some 350,000 members of the International Association of Machinists in the aircraft and guided missiles industry met here last week to set contract goals. Among other things, they proposed a \$15 million IAM strike fund.

WE HEAR from the grapevine that a number of local unions have gone on record in support of the steel strikers. We'd appreciate more definite information on this important matter from our readers and friends in these locals.

Seek Basket for Political Bad Eggs

CHICAGO.—A new "home" is being built for Republicans and Dixiecrats by those who operate in and around an outfit known as "For America."

Both North and South, the "For America" elements, headed by Clarence Manion, are working toward a political realignment which would bring the most reactionary elements of both parties into one camp.

In Illinois, for example, the group is seeking to put Sen. William E. Jenner, witch-hunting Indiana Republican, on the ballot as the presidential candidate of a new party. Their vice-presidential candidate is Virginia Sen. Harry F. Byrd, a leading Dixiecrat.

In Louisiana, the group has announced formation of "the States Rights Party of Louisiana." There, as in Illinois, a drive will be made to put a slate of presidential electors on the November 6 ballot.

Manion, a former dean of the

Notre Dame Law School, was the main speaker at a rally last week in Shreveport, La., to found the new party. Robert C. Chandler, Shreveport attorney and state leader of the new party, said that they would not support Republican or Democratic candidates as long as they back civil rights.

The Chicago wing of this new movement is headed by Mrs. Marion R. Cleveland, who announced plans to secure 25,000 signatures to put the new party on the ballot in Illinois. She said this effort will give "all conservatives a chance to vote for a ticket to their liking instead of taking the lesser of two evils."



ILLINOIS
DUSABLE
EDITION

The Worker

THE WORKER, SUNDAY, JULY 22, 1956

Maneuvers of Steel Trust Riles Strikers

CHICAGO.—The "Sunday school picnic" surface aspects of the steel strike had not blunted the anger of the strikers in this area over the underlying issues in the strike.

This fact was indicated as steel workers reacted to a full-page ad assault by the companies, one ad headed, "Would you like labor peace plus an annual raise for five years?"

In East Chicago, the Youngs-

town Sheet & Tube Local 1011 replied by wiring United Steelworkers President David J. MacDonald that "we will stay out as long as necessary to force a just and honorable settlement."

IN CHICAGO, 750 delegates to an AFL-CIO Committee on Political Education Conference in the Sherman Hotel unanimously voted full support to the

steel strike. Delegate Oakley Mills, one of the many steel unionists present, lashed the steel companies for "forcing the steel workers out on strike in order to secure selfish financial gains."

While the Gary and Chicago newspapers continued to play up the easy-going character of the strike, the steel companies were apparently not impressed with their own chances of breaking the strike or damaging the morale of the workers.

In fact, the leading steel industry magazine made a bald admission in an editorial headed, "Why Is There a Steel Strike?" In reviewing a number of reasons, the magazine suggested that the steel companies "may have misjudged the union's militancy."

WHAT angered many of the workers was the growing evidence of discrimination.

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Chicago Polio Rise Hits Low-Wage Area

CHICAGO.—"An acute emergency" is how Chicago's polio situation was described by Dr. Herman N. Bundesen, president of the Board of Health. Dr. Bundesen reported that last week the number of cases was running nearly five times higher than for the same period last year.

Hardest hit area in the city is a 25-square mile west side district which is bounded by LaSalle, Cermak, Kostner and North with the most cases in those areas where low-income families reside. This district has 44 percent of the present cases although it contains only 13 percent of the city's population.

Only a very small percentage of the victims has received any injections of the Salk anti-polio vaccine, and the Board of Health instituted a free vaccine program at its infant welfare centers on the West Side for children unable to afford private administration.

Children and expectant mothers flocked to these stations in such numbers that extra doctors and nurses from the Board of Health had to be sent out to supplement the regular crews.

TWO other features of the present polio situation were of grave concern to health officials. First the fact that 64 percent of the new cases involve children under five years of age.

"This is the group that received the least Salk vaccine," Bundesen declared. He urged parents to have their children inoculated if they have not already done so. "There is plenty of free vaccine available," he said.

The second feature of the present polio rise was pointed

out by Bundesen when he stated, "This is not ordinarily the time for polio. Our heaviest attacks seldom come before August."

'Task Force' to Act on Farm Equipment Layoffs

CHICAGO.—A "task force" to seek ways of combating rising unemployment in the farm equipment industry was being set up at a meeting in the Morrison hotel called together on Friday.

The 12-man committee, composed of the mayors of five major farm equipment manufacturing centers, two farm leaders, a governor's representative and four top United Auto Workers union officials, was formed at a conference in Rock Island, Ill., last week.

Walter Reuther, UAW president, called the Rock Island conference of farmer and municipal officials from areas affected by layoffs in the industry.

At the parley, UAW vice-president Pat Greathouse said that employment in the farm equipment industry had failed from a 1951 peak of 160,800 production workers to 125,300 at the beginning of this year. Since then, there has been an additional 20,000 layoffs. He also predicted further layoffs and shortened work weeks.

HE blamed these on the "greed of farm equipment cor-

porations and packers" and called for a federal investigation of pricing practices of big business.

Some of the programs outlined at Rock Island to help relieve unemployment were an increase in personal income tax exemptions from \$600 to \$800; a \$1.25 an hour minimum wage; minimum federal unemployment compensation standards and an investigation of wage-price-profit relations to deter further inflation.

Action and not lip service on allocation of defense contracts to relieve unemployment was asked. Greathouse charged that the government's present program of channeling military supply contracts to labor surplus areas has been "grossly inadequate."

A SURVEY of the foreign aid program to see that it provides farm equipment and food rather than guns and other military equipment was also proposed.

Realizing that the economic position of the farmer must improve if the situation in the farm equipment industry is to improve greatly, the conference

CHA MAKES SLOW PROGRESS

Low-Cost Homes for Aged Can Come True

CHICAGO.—With a boost from welfare-conscious Chicagoans, this city may soon break new ground in the field of public housing for the aged.

The fact that thousands of over-65 people are virtually homeless or living in slums has prompted the Chicago Housing Authority to take some initial steps.

The CHA disclosed this week that the necessary funds have been earmarked, that an architect is working on plans and that a suitable site is being hunted. However, it was admitted that progress has been slow.

NOT since the early New Deal days has there been any

NAACP Studies Civil Rights

CHICAGO.—A survey to act "as curtain-raiser for the continuous action to end all segregation and discrimination in Illinois" was announced this week by Gerald D. Bullock, president of the Illinois NAACP.

The survey will cover the extent and effect of segregation and discrimination in all places of public accommodation such as hotels and restaurants, medical institutions, recreational facilities, housing, schools and employment in the professions.

An attempt to give a picture of the degree and extent of integration of Negroes and other minority groups into the total life of the state will be made by those conducting the survey.

Bullock stated, "The survey will gear in with the NAACP's plan for direct negotiations with business establishments, institutions and organizations and for a series of conferences with state and local officials and law enforcement agencies to secure action for full compliance with the civil right laws and public policy discrimination."

bold new moves to cope with the many varied aspects of the housing crisis in the U. S. The possibility of such a new move in providing homes exclusively for the aged has now been spurred only by the shocking extent of the problem, reflected somewhat in the recent debate in Congress.

Here in Chicago, thousands of aged couples live out their remaining days as "boarders" in the overcrowded homes of their married children or else live in cramped fire-trap rooming houses.

The CHA announcement that \$1,900,000 has been allocated for a public housing development restricted to elderly persons has been a ray of hope.

MAYOR Richard J. Daley has announced his interest in this program. The city has been given an opportunity to do some nationwide pioneering in this field.

However, Chicago is also the stronghold of one of the most powerful realty blocs in opposition to all types of public housing. The spokesmen for these interests in the City Council have repeatedly stopped the use of certain favorable sites for public housing projects, mainly on the basis that such projects would be interracial.

It was seen as likely that a sharp battle may have to be fought here before the homes-for-the-aged program becomes a reality. Such an effort would necessarily bring into play all of the city's labor, civic and progressive organizations, as well as the organized strength of the senior citizens themselves.

ONE of the CHA commissioners, architect John R. Fugard, is reportedly sparking the new plan. In fact, Fugard was in Vienna this week, attending an International Congress for Housing and Town Planning where he is studying the special problems of building homes for the aged.

Fugard has emphasized the need for such low-cost housing which would also cope with the problems of idleness and loneliness which elderly people face. He favors including recreation and hobby rooms into the planning and sites convenient to shopping, churches and medical aid.

Recent studies indicate that homes for the elderly should be building on one level, with ramps instead of stairs. Other special features pertain to arrangement and fixtures in kitchens and bathrooms. One survey pointed out:

"For a long time, the myth prevailed that any person getting along in years craved nothing so much as to become a hermit in some 'quiet little place' in the country. The opposite is true. The elderly want and need to live close to community going-ons. Nor should the elderly be set off in any mammoth Graybeard's Town."

THE proposed CHA project will have living quarters for couples and for single persons, it was indicated. The rentals are to be in line with incomes from part-time jobs, pensions and social security.

It was pointed out by the CHA that the homes will be designed to offer "a maximum of privacy, independence and community living for the occupants, with a minimum of institutional characteristics."

The Worker

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Chicago Kids Die in Polio Shot Snafu

By MAX GORDON

IN CHICAGO, last week, they buried a Negro boy of two, victim of the dread polio disease. His was one of four such deaths recorded in that city this year. For the parents of this child, and the families of the other three, the promise of the Salk anti-polio vaccine has proved a cruel mirage. So, too, has it for the 165 other Chicagoans laid low by the disease in the year of 1956.

Why? Is anything wrong with the vaccine? Or have these lives been a sacrifice to the fumbling and bumbling of dollar-chasing "private enterprise" in the manufacture and distribution of the vaccine?

It is, as yet, much too early to give the full story regarding the effectiveness of the vaccine. The polio season has still a long way to go, and is at its heaviest in August. But some telling facts have appeared to date in various localities.

In Chicago, for instance, they tell us that up to last Sunday, July 15, there have been 169 cases of polio this year, and four deaths, as compared with only 34 cases and two deaths during the very same period last year.

HOW can it be, you will ask. Is the Salk vaccine useless, then?

But if you view the facts more closely, you see this is not so. Of the 169, only 16 had received the vaccine. The rest, two-thirds of them children under five who had not had the "shots" in school, did not receive the benefit of this new boon to mankind.

Nor do they tell us whether the 16 who had been so inoculated had received one shot or two. The most effective dose is three shots, but few indeed are those who have received this.

Chicago's Board of Health seems to have little doubt of the value of this vaccine. It has now opened emergency clinics throughout the city to administer to children under five, for the polio season has only just begun.

Or let us take New York. Here two-thirds of all children in the most susceptible age—six months to 15 years—received one or two shots. Total number of polio victims for the year—as of July 16—is 25, of which four received inoculations.

None of these 25 has died. But last year, there were four deaths and 108 cases, as of July 16. And in the last epidemic year of 1949, there were 134 cases as of this date. The number jumped to thousands by August that year.

It would appear, then, by the examples of both Chicago and New York, that the disease this year has struck heaviest by far among those who had not been vaccinated, and only touched very lightly upon that group that had been vaccinated. Perhaps if the facts were known concerning the number of shots received, the effectiveness of the vaccine might be more boldly demonstrated.

IT WAS in mid-April of 1953

(Continued on Page 13)

An Urgent Appeal to Readers of the Worker

We must report to you, our readers and partners in this joint publishing enterprise, that your newspaper has about reached the end of its rope financially.

The circumstances are these: In April, there was launched, through the Emergency Committee for a Free Press, a \$100,000 fund drive to keep us going through the summer. As our readers know, we have depended on such drives each year.

The \$100,000 goal was the absolute minimum needed, and we had to have the full amount by mid-July.

To date, the drive is still short by nearly \$25,000. We have no way of making it up, nor any credit left to fall back on.

So, from here on in, it is up to each and every individual reader devoted to the paper—as to how we continue to publish. Knowing that there are thousands of you who will readily make some slight sacrifice to keep your paper going if you know it is essential, we ask now:

(1) Regardless of whether or not you have contributed already, you send directly to the Emergency Committee for a Free Press \$10—more, if you can afford it—without delay. If EVERY reader devoted to our paper responds, we can meet our immediate need.

(2) That you make it your business to reach at least five other supporters of this paper this week, tell them what the situation is, ask them to contribute \$10 even if it hurts, and get the money to us or the Emergency Committee.

All checks and money orders must be made out to the Emergency Committee for a Free Press. Send these or cash to the Committee at 575 6th Avenue, Room 301, New York City; or bring your contributions to our office at 35 E. 12th St., 8th floor.

ASSIGNMENT U.S.A.

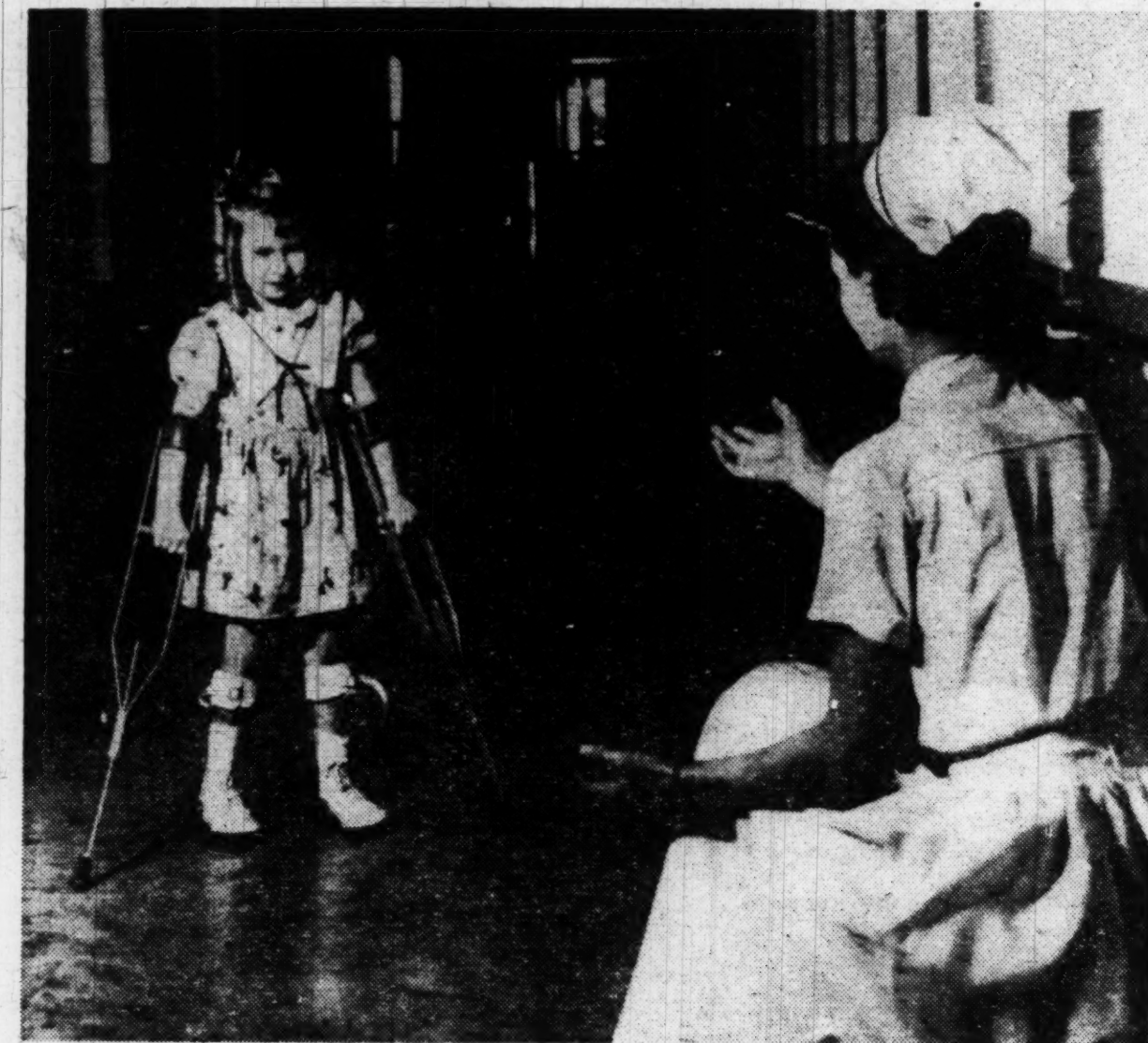
Spain--20 Years After

By JOSEPH NORTH

THE olive groves stand dusty-green in the fields where the bombs fell and children that stared at the skies darkened by Capronis and Junkers and Messerschmitts are men today moving in the countryside among the grapes or they are women tending the looms in Catalonia; and in Madrid, near the Puerto del



Sol, sits an aging, corpulent man who loves to wear the brilliant crimson sash around his waist-



At Shriners Hospital for Crippled Children, Los Angeles.

Labor Aims at Victory in '56 Voting

By CARL HIRSCH

CHICAGO.—Across the U.S., this week and next, a series of conferences is testing the ability of an organization called COPE to cope with labor's political problems of 1956. Here in Chicago, one such five-state conference broke from routine at several points. The AFL-CIO Committee on Political Education parley revealed a new political vitality, now that the labor movement is merged.

At times, the conference crackled with indignation and reflected the readiness of the 750 delegates to get on with the job of defeating labor's enemies

in Congress and an administration "of, by and for the fat cats."

It was not as though labor was re-hashing its old political problems. And some of these problems have been on the agenda since the days of Labor's Non-Partisan League 20 years ago, and before. But the search here was for new approaches on:

- (1) Getting the voting records of Congressmen to labor's rank-and-file,
- (2) Registering the great mass of the unregistered workers,
- (3) Raising the "voluntary dollars" for the COPE fund,
- (4) Involving the womenfolk.

The temper of COPE today was expressed in the report of a South Chicago steel union delegate who talked bitterly of the steel strike, forced on the workers by "the operators of the industry who feel they have the administration in their corner."

IT WAS in the words of Wisconsin CIO president Charles Schultz who spoke of the Kohler strike and of organizing "to defeat a Senator (Joseph R. McCarthy) we're not proud of, and to repeal a law (the anti-labor Catlin law) that we refuse to live with."

And the tone was expressed by a delegate from a town where public officials recently

helped break a strike with troops and bloodshed, Newcastle, Ind., a meeting of the Perfect Circle local of the United Auto Workers, he said, oversubscribed its dollar-for-COPE drive by 176 percent.

The parley tried to draw the sober lessons of 17 states where labor's political weakness has resulted in passage of the so-called right-to-work laws and also of one state where such a law was repealed. In Louisiana, the united labor movement went to work to change the legislature this year and were instrumental

(Continued on Page 4)

Textile Union Magazine Says It's Time To 'Stop Nonsense' of Tailing Communists

TEXTILE LABOR, magazine of the Textile Workers Union of America asks in its July issue an editorial "Isn't it time we stopped this nonsense" of jailing Communists?

The one-paragraph editorial follows:

"For a long time now we have been busy jailing domestic communists for their political opinions and chucking out of government service anyone who said 'gesundheit' when a communist sneezed. Not one of the prisoners has been charged with espionage, much less convicted; and not one of the 'risks' has turned out to be a communist. But the clear danger is not that we'll be subverted but that we'll be outdone. As Harry Cain said, isn't it time we stopped this nonsense?"

Presumably the editorial means "Not one of the prisoners has been charged with espionage, much less convicted" on charges of espionage.

Another short editorial on the same page chides American Communists on the "rate the comrades are questioning and analyzing" in the current discussion in the party.

TWENTY years later, the mo-
(Continued on Page 5)

Steel Trust in no Hurry To Settle; Stockpiles High

By GEORGE MORRIS

THE STRIKE of 650,000 steelworkers enters its fourth week this weekend with the steel stockpiles still high and the corporations displaying no haste for settlement. New conferences initiated last week through the slow-moving offices of U. S. Mediation and Conciliation continued at Pittsburgh. But as this is written the prevailing opinion is that there is no important change in the situation.

John Stephens, U. S. Steel vice-president and spokesman for the "Big Three" steel firms said his side still holds to the original offer, which includes the five-year no-strike, fixed wages plan.

MEANWHILE, the effects of the strike upon the economy, first heavily felt in the steel areas, spread to the country generally. The Commerce Department revealed that in the period since the steel strike began the country has suffered a decline of four percent in industrial production.

One measure of what the strike means to Pittsburgh was disclosed by the Bureau of Business Research of the University of Pittsburgh that the first strike-affected week brought a drop in the index from 194.9 to 85.4. There have been no serious shortages of steel so far, although stockpiling is not evenly distributed and some manufacturers are beginning to feel the pinch. Those who stockpiled, meanwhile, are cashing in with extortionate prices. The steel in warehouses, serving most small users, has been hiked.

THE steel companies came in for some scorching denunciation—and, of all places in the Pittsburgh Post-Gazette, a Paul Block paper. The paper's editorial of July 11 titled "Too Calm on Steel Front" is critical because "no one in authority seems to be particularly alarmed."

The editorial virtually confirms charges of the steel union that the industry's shutdown is in effect an "inventory lockout." The editorial says:

"In retrospect it seems almost as if the steel strike has been planned, or at least accepted fatalistically. Months ago the stockpiling of steel in certain industries was a matter of street-corner conversation. Gradually the impression grew that a strike was inevitable, and sure enough it came to pass.

"From the viewpoint of the industrialists who stockpiled steel, that may be a most wholesome and desirable development. A strike—always assuming that it doesn't last TOO long—would provide an opportunity to work off inventories and firm up the market for a booming fall of four-tone models and higher prices."

Denouncing the tactic of "stabilizing" an industry through striking "terror" into the economy, the paper says "it shouldn't be necessary to throw thousands of Americans out of work to stabilize the economy."

THE New York Times estimated that by the most liberal calculations, the added cost of steel should not be more than \$5.05 a ton. But the paper noted the industry wants to hike prices by an average of \$8 to \$10 a ton.

The state of Pennsylvania, where more than a third of the striking steel workers are concentrated, reported a promise by federal officials to shortcut the delivery of 162 carloads of extra surplus food for distribution among striking steel workers.

Seven items are included: butter, cheese, milk, beans, wheat, cornmeal and rice. The state's 185,000 strikers with their families are estimated to include 600,000 persons. The shortcut will make possible the distribution within three or four weeks instead of the normal six weeks. In two weeks, if the strike still continues, the officials of the

Southern Textile Strike Hint of Things to Come



Newly-elected president William Pollack, (center) is shown with Negro and white pickets of the 3,400 striking workers of Lowenstein & Sons Rock Hill Printing and Finishing Co. plant in Rock Hill, North Carolina.

A STRIKE of 3,400 workers at the Rock Hill, N. C., Printing and Finishing plant of the big Lowenstein & Sons chain and the assignment by the AFL-CIO of a batch of 25 organizers for the start of that long awaited drive, is directing the eyes of the Textile Workers Union of America southward.

The three-week strike by workers who have had raises totaling only seven cents an hour since 1951, is just a warmup for the TWUA for big things to come, mainly in North Carolina, the country's biggest textile state.

A meeting in Charlotte recently of the TWUA's staff members of the south plus the organizers assigned them by the AFL-CIO (whose number must be at least matched from the TWUA's own resources) laid plans for the push to get into stride some time near Labor Day.

The selected targets are the mills of three big chains employing some 50,000 workers, most of

them in North Carolina. The biggest concentration are the 20,000 Cannon Mills workers at Kannapolis. Then there is a cluster of Burlington Industries mills, some 30 on all to be tackled (of the company's 100) mostly in North Carolina. The others are in Chattanooga and in Virginia's Roanoke area. The third chain is Pepperell in Alabama and Georgia.

Things will be made livelier in North Carolina with the assignment by the AFL of eight organizers for Operation Reynolds Tobacco in Winston-Salem, to be matched by at least equal number by the Tobacco Workers International Union. Only once before in the history of the manufacturer of Camels were its 8,500 workers unionized—by the left wing now defunct Food and Tobacco Workers. An attempt is believed under way to bring all pro-union forces in the plant under one roof to win this largest single prize in the Southland and give the drive the impetus it needs.

THE WEEK IN LABOR AFFAIRS

• Big Vote for NMU Independents • Another Snag for Screening

A HEAVY vote for independent candidates and the reelection of vice-president Adrian Duffy over Joseph Curran's strong opposition, was the big surprise in the National Maritime Union election. M. Hedley Stone, former treasurer, who with Duffy parted company with Curran and fought him in the past two years, failed to make the new post combining secretary and treasurer, which went to Curran's man, former secretary John B. McDougal, but by the slim margin of 10,407 to 9,339 for Stone. Duffy's victory knocked out one of Curran's vice-presidential incumbents, Steve Fedoroff, who drew 8,728 to Duffy's 9,408. But another candidate for the three posts, former vice-president Hulbert Warner, who until he led an opposition against Curran in the 1954 election was the only Negro in the administration, drew 6,600 votes in his try for a comeback. Another top leader who parted company with Curran, Boston Port agent Sven Petersen lost to Curran's man with 7,060 votes to 8,825 for John T. Reeves. Curran himself, opposed by a "token" candidate

for the first time in ten years, was reelected 17,626 to 3,680 for Charles Abar, San Francisco port agent. The total vote cast was 23,016.

CHIEF FEDERAL District Judge Michael J. Roch in San Francisco refused to overrule a federal district court order that the Coast Guard return immediately all papers to some 500 screened maritime workers. This is another victory in the five-year struggle against the "security" screening started during the Korean War.

The Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals last October ruled the screening to be illegal. Then, Federal Judge Edward P. Murphy ordered the papers returned to the screened men. So far, the Coast Guard and Department of Justice have refused to carry out the court rulings. Now comes the Roch decision.

Some 6,000 members of the International Union of Electrical Workers (IUE) shut down the Westinghouse Corp. at Sharon and Greenville, Pa., in a protest against suspension of two union

(Continued on Page 13)

Your Money and Your Life

STEEL STRIKE TWISTERS

By Labor Research Association

OF THE MANY columns that pass for economic analysis of the steel strike, we select two for comment.

First the remarks of that sterling advocate of the American consumer, Sylvia F. Porter of the N. Y. Post. She finds (July

2) that the strike brings dire tidings to her readers. For, "it makes it a certainty... that our overall cost of living will shatter all previous peaks in the months ahead"—and go up still more in later years under the long-term contract. The strike, she intimates, is not bad for the steel magnates or steel workers, but harms "the vast majority" who are neither. "You'll feel these wage-price hikes in your own pocketbook as they go into effect."

Let us rehash the ancient argument as to the relationship between wages and prices. Merely note that during the last years steel workers have won successive wage boosts totalling more than one-third, while the cost of living has scarcely budged! And the present rise is all in foods, unrelated to steel. (See our monthly "Economic Notes.")

Miss Porter claims that only large companies can afford to pay decent wages, and that monopoly in industry is paralleled by the same in labor. We, the consumer, are squeezed between "industrial giantism" and "labor aristocracy" which has become unprecedented in America. The latter's wage demands are forcing out small business.

DEAR MISS PORTER—How does your theory fit these facts?

1. The construction industry is one of the most scattered, but its workers average 20 cents an hour more than steel workers.

2. The tobacco industry is one of the most concentrated, but its workers earn a dollar an hour less than in steel.

3. Monopoly through merger has grown exceptionally rapidly recently in the textile industry, but textile fabric wages are about the same as in 1952, and lower in the North.

Monopoly arises out of the capitalist system, regardless of the wage level or the degree of labor organization. The giants' advantages over the small companies are the same, regardless of the level of wages, which affects large and small more or less alike. The steel workers union, far from helping monopoly, is permitting several smaller companies to operate pending the contract with the majors. This strike by-product gives the smalls a "break" they could not expect over many years of "normal" business.

The overwhelmingly majority of Miss Porter's readers are not "squeezed" by the steel workers, but are themselves workers exploited and overcharged by monopolies connected with the steel companies by a thousand financial ties. Every gain of the steel workers helps New Yorkers win higher earnings. The steel companies are buttressed by the billions of dollars held in the financial district. The steel workers need the support of the millions of people in the shops and residential districts. A "plague-on-both-your-houses" attitude is against the public interest.

AND NOW for the Guaranty Trust Co., one of the main financial links to U. S. Steel and Bethlehem. It claims (in its July Survey) that labor has nothing to show for all its strikes since 1933. Real wages went up 76 percent, productivity 77 percent. Wages moved with productivity, just as before there were unions.

Only a "slight" inaccuracy. Real wages didn't go up, and productivity did, before there were basic industry unions—as during the 1920s. Wages went down in 1930-32 without unions, while they held in 1938 and 1954, thanks to organization. In Venezuela, where union

(Continued on Page 13)

READERS' COLUMN

All contributions to this column should be addressed to the Illinois Worker or Carl Hirsch, 36 West Randolph Street, Room 806, Chicago 1, Illinois.

USE IMAGINATION

Dear Editor:

We have attended many progressive rallies which would have been memorable had the planning committee displayed a bit more imagination and ingenuity. Too often, the committees assume that all the people attending the affair are sympathizers or boosters. Many bring friends or relatives (not necessarily progressives) for the first time. If the entire evening is taken up with speech making, very few of these "first nighters" could be dragged back for a second affair.

Many of us may be perfectly happy in spending an evening listening to interesting speakers, but this is not enough. How about the audience as a whole?

One wonders why the progressive groups continue to neglect the literary and dramatic talent practically at our finger tips. Many young writers and actors have been divorced from their radio jobs because of their progressive ideas. Why not give them a chance to utilize their talents?

JEAN ROGERS.

THIS IS THE SPIRIT

Dear Editor:

The question of how to enlarge the circle of Daily Worker readers continues to worry the staff and readers of the Daily Worker.

One of the obstacles is that too many individuals mistakenly assume that only Communists read the newspaper. (The Communist Party would surely cheer such a membership!) Perhaps a breakdown of the subscribers by the Daily Worker staff would be an eye-opener to these individuals and the Communists.

Another obstacle is that some of the readers of the Daily Worker feel that others are as timid about talking about the Daily Worker as they. An incident during a collection for canned goods for the Harvester strikers remains with me even today. In a large housing project on the South Side, one of the Negro women collectors rang the doorbell of a third floor apartment. When the door opened, she called out from the first floor: "Have you renewed your subscription to the Daily Worker yet?" The woman answered in the affirmative and added that she had also received a couple of new subscribers from her neighbors. This is the spirit to be emulated if the Daily Worker is to be generally accepted.

E. WILLIAMS.

STICKS AND STONES

Dear Editor:

Many adults scoff at a child's "bogey man" while, at the same time, displaying an even more immature and ridiculous fear of "Communists" or "subversives." At least, the child has a vivid mental picture of his "bogey man!"

It seems strange that individuals who are so advanced in so many ways should cower and tremble so at a name! The youngsters are taught the chant "Sticks and stones may hurt my bones, but names will never hurt me"; however, adults seem not to have learned this little rhyme. They should not only memorize but APPLY it.

The label "subversive" is not earned lightly today. It is applied only to the most politically advanced, the most conscientious and self-sacrificing individuals in our country. For a nonentity to be classed with a Howard Fast, a Dr. DuBois, Corliss Lamont, Harvey O'Connor, the Hollywood Ten, and some of our most outstanding professors, lawyers and scientists, is

III. GOP Tied Into Hodge Scandal

CHICAGO. — The so-called "Hodge case" this week enveloped the administration of Gov. William C. Stratton, the Illinois Republican Party and its heaviest financial contributors in some of the most shocking disclosures of corruption in the state's history.

Since the facts began leaking out some six weeks ago, each day since

has produced increasingly sensational scandals. The case has now gone far beyond that of personal revelations about State Auditor Orville E. Hodge and the misappropriation of a million dollars in state funds.

Even more sinister was the disclosure of a web of illegal financial dealings involving the state Republican Party and two banks, several realty and insurance companies, a score of other large business firms.

Under his powers as state auditor, Hodge closed the Elmwood Park State Bank in April 1953 because of alleged irregularities in its operations.

After the bank was reorganized at his direction, Hodge secretly secured a large interest in the bank, along with a big realtor, Arthur M. Wirtz. Hodge later sold his share at a huge profit. Controlling interest passed to Republican ex-Gov. Dwight H. Green, now chairman of the board of the Elmwood Park Bank.

Equally sensational were Hodge's dealings with the Southmoor Bank in Chicago, where fraudulent checks amounting to \$269,568, issued by the state auditor, were cashed, allegedly by an aide of Hodge.

Death of Rev. Evans Loss to Peace Group

CHICAGO.—The Chicago Peace Committee this week paid tribute to the Rev. Joseph M. Evans, pastor of the Metropolitan Community Church, whose death deprived the peace movement in the U. S. of one of its outstanding leaders.

Pastor of the largest Negro church in this area, Dr. Evans was active in many peace and civil rights groups. On several occasions, he initiated peace activities and conferences jointly with the late Robert Morris Lovett.

Said the Chicago Peace Committee: "We have lost in Dr. Evans a great American, a greater fight for civil rights and peace, and a great Christian leader."

Record Packing Profits Show Cause of High Meat Prices

CHICAGO. — History-making high profits in the meat packing industry have deprived the companies of a "poverty" plea in the forthcoming wage negotiations.

But that is not likely to deter management from efforts once again to victimize packinghouse workers as well as farmers and the consuming public in order to improve their profit position even more.

Financial reports for the first half of 1956 show that profits have soared. Swift & Co., for example, piled up \$10 million after taxes for the six-month period, over two and half times as much as the \$3.9 million net profit for the first half of 1955.

"THIS TRULY phenomenal increase was accomplished in spite of the fact that Swift sales volume during the last six months remained about the same as the year before," said the United Packinghouse Workers.

With meat prices up once again during recent months, the outlook is for even bigger profits during the second half of 1956.

But if these profit figures reflect the high level of speed-up and exploitation of the packinghouse workers, they also show how the farmers are being gouged. The National Farmers Union this week put it this way:

"Meat packing companies made the richest haul of profits in history during the hog and cattle price slump of the past several months. . . . This six-month period cor-

responds with the dramatic collapse of the live hog and live cattle market which sent prices plummeting down to the lowest point since the 1930's. The national average price of hogs for December, 1955 was only 50 percent of parity."

THE COLLAPSE of farmers' prices for hogs resulted in some cut in consumer's pork prices last spring. Wilson & Company president James Cooney recently told newsmen that the hog price crash was a good thing. "It was kind of hard on the farmers, but it helped get pork back on the table," Cooney said.

This playing the farmers against the consumers has been the long-time device of the meat packers. Union leaders predict that even with their fat profits, the companies will try to develop antagonism against the workers when both the UPWA and the Amalgamated

Meat Cutters begin to bargain for a wage increase in the next few months.

It is predicted that the meat packers will charge that it is the workers who are responsible both for high meat prices and for the fact that the farmer gets so little for livestock.

ANTICIPATING THIS move, the UPWA research department this week issued a survey showing "why meat prices go up." It was pointed out that the full effect of the last wage increase in the packinghouses was felt in September, 1955.

In the ten months since then, "wage rates remained steady while livestock prices went down," the UPWA pointed out. "Why then did meat prices rise so sharply? The answer, we think, is quite clear in view of packer profit figures."

Maneuvers of Steel Trust Riles Strikers

(Continued from Page 16)

dence that the steel companies had no intention of negotiating an agreement but were actually using the huge steel stockpiles and the strike to force a cheap settlement on the workers, while at the same time laying the basis for a bigger boost in steel prices.

It was only in the third week of the strike that reports were beginning to indicate steel shortages in some industries. Figures issued by the American Iron and Steel Institute showed that by the time the strike began on June 30, the industry had produced five million tons more than during the same period a year ago.

In Chicago, the Purchasing Agents Association reported steel supplies as higher than a year ago after two weeks of the strike.

THE July 1956 report issued by the Federal Reserve Bank of Chicago stated: "Steel executives concede that a substantial portion, variously estimated at 10-20 percent of first-half output has remained in the hands of buyers. In fact it has been estimated that half of all inventory accumulation in the first half of the year is represented by steel in various stages of fabrication."

Meanwhile, the Chicago-Gary strike front remained quiet this week, with every mill gate being picketed. While some locals have permitted the easy entry of supervisors, some locals have a strict pass system.

The strikers were getting unprecedented support from other unions. The building tradesmen, who were at work on huge expansion projects at every steel plant in the Chicago area, have stopped work for the duration of the strike. An estimated 3,400

sentenced to death.

In the course of the struggle against these frameups, the father was finally freed after having been threatened three times with the electric chair. She came to Chicago from the South with a burning hatred for oppression which motivated her outstanding work in the progressive movement right up until the time of her death.

Chicago Mourns Joanne Dixon

CHICAGO.—Chicagoans paid a sad farewell last Saturday to Mrs. Joanne Dixon, 35-year old Negro leader, who was killed under tragic circumstances.

Mrs. Dixon has for many years been an outstanding leader in Chicago's progressive movement. Since the '30's, when she became active in the youth, unemployed and Negro rights struggles, Mrs. Dixon and her husband, Len Dixon, were devoted leaders on the South Side.

Mr. Dixon was also seriously wounded in the family quarrel involving Mrs. Dixon's brother and his wife. The brother, Harold Jones, became so enraged during an argument that he secured a rifle, shooting the couple, instantly killing Mrs. Dixon. They have three children, a pair of two-year old twins and a girl, four years old.

At the large funeral last Saturday at the Metropolitan Funeral Home, it was pointed out that Joanne Dixon was born and raised in Arkansas, where she became involved very early in her life in the bitter struggle against the jim-crow system. Her father was among the Negroes who were convicted on frameup charges during the years after World War I and

truly a privilege and an honor.

Were Thomas Paine, Jane Adams, Thomas Jefferson, and many of the figures that all school children are taught to revere alive today, they too, would be labelled "Communists" or "subversives."

ERNESTINE THOMAS.

of these workers have refused to cross picket lines.



STEEL strike notes: The steel companies are "cashing in," even during the strike, with inventories going down and demand rising, with prices already up at the warehouses, with the stock exchange recording a daily rise in steel companies' stock.

A TOUR along the Calumet area picket lines will show differences in "housing" preferences, at least as far as picket headquarters are concerned. At South Works, house trailers; at Inland, wooden shacks; at the Gary Works, tents.

AT THE GARY U. S. Steel plant and at the Youngstown Sheet & Tube plant in East Chicago, foremen are being permitted to go through the picket lines at will. At Inland, Local 1010 has forbade anyone to go through without written permission from the local.

INSTEAD of joining the steel strike, the independent Progressive Steelworkers union at International Harvester's Wisconsin Steel plant in South Chicago has agreed to an indefinite extension of their contract.

Once again, the leadership of that union hopes to get the benefit of the master steel agreement without fighting for it. One fact should also be noted: the Wisconsin Steelworkers already have time-and-a-half for Sunday work, while the rest of the basic steelworkers have no form of premium pay for week-ends and have made that one of their main demands in the present strike struggle.

IN the 19th Congressional District (Rock Island), labor political action committees are being established in the precincts. The AFL-CIO unions in that area have decided to build a completely independent political apparatus.

DO you think your boss is 135 times as valuable as you are? Last week, it was disclosed that three top industrialists drew more than \$700,000 each for their 1955 "services." The three are Harlow Curtice and Albert Bradley, both of General Motors, and Eugene C. Grace of Bethlehem Steel. Earning \$100 a week, a worker would have to labor for 135 years in order to make \$700,000.

EVEN where unity of local labor councils has not yet been achieved, there is a trend for more unity, with local unions re-affiliating to central bodies from which they have been separated for many years. This is the case in Danville, Illinois, for example, where a large number of locals coming into the central body has resulted in almost 100 percent affiliation.

DELEGATES representing some 350,000 members of the International Association of Machinists in the aircraft and guided missiles industry met here last week to set contract goals. Among other things, they proposed a \$15 million IAM strike fund.

WE HEAR from the grapevine that a number of local unions have gone on record in support of the steel strikers. We'd appreciate more definite information on this important matter from our readers and friends in these locals.

Seek Basket for Political Bad Eggs

CHICAGO.—A new "home" is being built for Republicans and Dixiecrats by those who operate in and around an outfit known as "For America."

Both North and South, the "For America" elements, headed by Clarence Manion, are working toward a political realignment which would bring the most reactionary elements of both parties into one camp.

In Illinois, for example, the group is seeking to put Sen. William E. Jenner, witch-hunting Indiana Republican, on the ballot as the presidential candidate of a new party. Their vice-presidential candidate is Virginia Sen. Harry F. Byrd, a leading Dixiecrat.

In Louisiana, the group has announced formation of "the States Rights Party of Louisiana." There, as in Illinois, a drive will be made to put a slate of presidential electors on the November 6 ballot.

Manion, a former dean of the

Notre Dame Law School, was the main speaker at a rally last week in Shreveport, La., to found the new party. Robert C. Chandler, Shreveport attorney and state leader of the new party, said that they would not support Republican or Democratic candidates as long as they back civil rights.

Diggs, McNamara Blast GOP, Dixiecrats on School Bill Vote

WASHINGTON.—Rep. Charles C. Diggs, Jr., charged Republican Congressmen with "massive hypocrisy" in voting for the Powell Amendment and against the amended school aid bill. Their "moral dishonesty," he said, "was matched by a willful band of little men from the South who... were willing to sacrifice desperately-needed new school construction rather than obtain funds by complying with the Supreme Court de-

The Chicago wing of this new movement is headed by Mrs. Marion R. Cleveland, who announced plans to secure 25,000 signatures to put the new party on the ballot in Illinois. She said this effort will give "all conservatives a chance to vote for a ticket to their liking instead of taking the lesser of two evils."

cision against segregation."

Diggs and Mildred Jeffreys of the UAW are members of the national Democratic platform committee which will hold open hearings in Chicago starting Aug. 6.

Sen. Pat McNamara lashed "those with narrow selfish interests in both parties who contribute to the death of the education bill—ignoring completely the more than 35 million school children."

CHA MAKES SLOW PROGRESS

Low-Cost Homes for Aged Can Come True

CHICAGO.—With a boost from welfare-conscious Chicagoans, this city may soon break new ground in the field of public housing for the aged.

The fact that thousands of over-65 people are virtually homeless or living in slums has prompted the Chicago Housing Authority to take some initial steps.

The CHA disclosed this week that the necessary funds have been earmarked, that an architect is working on plans and that a suitable site is being hunted. However, it was admitted that progress has been slow.

NOT since the early New Deal days has there been any

bold new moves to cope with the many varied aspects of the housing crisis in the U. S. The possibility of such a new move in providing homes exclusively for the aged has now been spurred only by the shocking extent of the problem, reflected somewhat in the recent debate in Congress.

Here in Chicago, thousands of aged couples live out their remaining days as "boarders" in the overcrowded homes of their married children or else live in cramped fire-trap rooming houses.

The CHA announcement that \$1,900,000 has been allocated for a public housing development restricted to elderly persons has been a ray of hope.

NAACP Studies Civil Rights

CHICAGO.—A survey to act "as curtain-raiser for the continuous action to end all segregation and discrimination in Illinois" was announced this week by Gerald D. Bullock, president of the Illinois NAACP.

The survey will cover the extent and effect of segregation and discrimination in all places of public accommodation such as hotels and restaurants, medical institutions, recreational facilities, housing, schools and employment in the professions.

An attempt to give a picture of the degree and extent of integration of Negroes and other minority groups into the total life of the state will be made by those conducting the survey.

Bullock stated, "The survey will gear in with the NAACP's plan for direct negotiations with business establishments, institutions and organizations and for a series of conferences with state and local officials and law enforcement agencies to secure action for full compliance with the civil right laws and public policy discrimination."

MAYOR Richard J. Daley has announced his interest in this program. The city has been given an opportunity to do some nationwide pioneering in this field.

However, Chicago is also the stronghold of one of the most powerful realty blocs in opposition to all types of public housing. The spokesmen for these interests in the City Council have repeatedly stopped the use of certain favorable sites for public housing projects, mainly on the basis that such projects would be interracial.

It was seen as likely that a sharp battle may have to be fought here before the homes-for-the-aged program becomes a reality. Such an effort would necessarily bring into play all of the city's labor, civic and progressive organizations, as well as the organized strength of the senior citizens themselves.

ONE of the CHA commissioners, architect John R. Fugard, is reportedly sparking the new plan. In fact, Fugard was in Vienna this week, attending an International Congress for Housing and Town Planning where he is studying the special problems of building homes for the aged.

Fugard has emphasized the need for such low-cost housing which would also cope with the problems of idleness and loneliness which elderly people face. He favors including recreation and hobby rooms into the planning and sites convenient to shopping, churches and medical aid.

Recent studies indicate that homes for the elderly should be building on one level, with ramps instead of stairs. Other special features pertain to arrangement and fixtures in kitchens and bathrooms. One survey pointed out:

"For a long time, the myth prevailed that any person getting along in years craved nothing so much as to become a hermit in some 'quiet little place' in the country. The opposite is true. The elderly want and need to live close to community goings-on. Nor should the elderly be set off in any mammoth Graybeard's Town."

THE proposed CHA project will have living quarters for couples and for single persons, it was indicated. The rentals are to be in lien with incomes from part-time jobs, pensions and social security.

It was pointed out by the CHA that the homes will be designed to offer "a maximum of privacy, independence and community living for the occupants, with a minimum of institutional characteristics."

Maneuvers of Steel Trust Riles Strikers

CHICAGO.—The "Sunday school picnic" surface aspects of the steel strike had not blunted the anger of the strikers in this area over the underlying issues in the strike.

This fact was indicated as steel workers reacted to a full-page ad assault by the companies, one ad headed, "Would you like labor peace plus an annual raise for five years?"

In East Chicago, the Youngs-

town Sheet & Tube Local 1011 replied by wiring United Steelworkers President David J. MacDonald that "we will stay out as long as necessary to force a just and honorable settlement."

IN CHICAGO, 750 delegates to an AFL-CIO Committee on Political Education Conference in the Sherman Hotel unanimously voted full support to the

steel strike. Delegate Oakley Mills, one of the many steel unionists present, lashed the steel companies for "forcing the steel workers out on strike in order to secure selfish financial gains."

While the Gary and Chicago newspapers continued to play up the easy-going character of the strike, the steel companies were apparently not impressed with their own chances of breaking the strike or damaging the morale of the workers.

In fact, the leading steel industry magazine made a bald admission in an editorial headed, "Why Is There a Steel Strike?" In reviewing a number of reasons, the magazine suggested that the steel companies "may have misjudged the union's militancy."

WHAT angered many of the workers was the growing evidence (Continued on Page 15)

Chicago Polio Rise Hits Low-Wage Area

CHICAGO.—"An acute emergency" is how Chicago's polio situation was described by Dr. Herman N. Bundesen, president of the Board of Health. Dr. Bundesen reported that last week the number of cases was running nearly five times higher than for the same period last year.

Hardest hit area in the city is a 25-square mile west side district which is bounded by LaSalle, Cermak, Kostner and North with the most cases in those areas where low-income families reside. This district has 44 percent of the present cases although it contains only 13 percent of the city's population.

Only a very small percentage of the victims have received any injections of the Salk anti-polio vaccine, and the Board of Health instituted a free vaccine program at its infant welfare centers on the West Side for children unable to afford private administration.

Children and expectant mothers flocked to these stations in such numbers that extra doctors and nurses from the Board of Health had to be sent out to supplement the regular crews.

TWO other features of the present polio situation were of grave concern to health officials. First the fact that 64 percent of the new cases involve children under five years of age.

"This is the group that received the least Salk vaccine," Bundesen declared. He urged parents to have their children inoculated if they have not already done so. "There is plenty of free vaccine available," he said.

The second feature of the present polio rise was pointed

out by Bundesen when he stated, "This is not ordinarily the time for polio. Our heaviest attacks seldom come before August."

'Task Force' to Act on Farm Equipment Layoffs

CHICAGO.—A "task force" to seek ways of combating rising unemployment in the farm equipment industry was being set up at a meeting in the Morrison hotel called together on Friday.

The 12-man committee, composed of the mayors of five major farm equipment manufacturing centers, two farm leaders, a governor's representative and four top United Auto Workers union officials, was formed at a conference in Rock Island, Ill., last week.

Walter Reuther, UAW president, called the Rock Island conference of farmer and municipal officials from areas affected by layoffs in the industry.

At the parley, UAW vice-president Pat Greathouse said that employment in the farm equipment industry had failed from a 1951 peak of 160,800 production workers to 125,300 at the beginning of this year. Since then, there has been an additional 20,000 layoffs. He also predicted further layoffs and shortened work weeks.

HE blamed these on the "greed of farm equipment cor-

porations and packers" and called for a federal investigation of pricing practices of big business.

Some of the programs outlined at Rock Island to help relieve unemployment were an increase in personal income tax exemptions from \$600 to \$800; a \$1.25 an hour minimum wage; minimum federal unemployment compensation standards and an investigation of wage-price-profit relations to deter further inflation.

Action and not lip service on allocation of defense contracts to relieve unemployment was asked. Greathouse charged that the government's present program of channeling military supply contracts to labor surplus areas has been "grossly inadequate."

A SURVEY of the foreign aid program to see that it provides farm equipment and food rather than guns and other military equipment was also proposed.

Realizing that the economic position of the farmer must improve if the situation in the farm equipment industry is to improve greatly, the conference

came out in favor of 90 percent of parity farm price support program, government-sponsored long-term low-interest loans for farmers and extensive use of farm surpluses abroad.

Problems now facing the farmers were illuminated in speeches by several Farmers Union officials who appeared before the group.

NATIONAL Farm Organization President Orin L. Staley of Missouri stated that the drop in the prices of what he has to sell has caught the farmer in the squeeze. He charged that "less than \$5 of every \$1,000 paid in subsidies by the government has been received by the farmer."

Joseph Tellehan, a national director of the Farmers Union, called the present flexible support a "fleecing support program" and said that because of it the buying power of the farmers has been depleted in recent years.

"Until the agriculture income is restored, you can not expect the farmer to buy your implements," he declared.

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Chicago Kids Die in Polio Shot Snafu

By MAX GORDON

IN CHICAGO, last week, they buried a Negro boy of two, victim of the dread polio disease. His was one of four such deaths recorded in that city this year. For the parents of this child, and the families of the other three, the promise of the Salk anti-polio vaccine has proved a cruel mirage. So, too, has it for the 165 other Chicagoans laid low by the disease in the year of 1956.

Why? Is anything wrong with the vaccine? Or have these lives been a sacrifice to the fumbling and bumbling of dollar-chasing "private enterprise" in the manufacture and distribution of the vaccine?

It is, as yet, much too early to give the full story regarding the effectiveness of the vaccine. The polio season has still a long way to go, and is at its heaviest in August. But some telling facts have appeared to date in various localities.

In Chicago, for instance, they tell us that up to last Sunday, July 15, there have been 169 cases of polio this year, and four deaths, as compared with only 34 cases and two deaths during the very same period last year.

HOW can it be, you will ask. Is the Salk vaccine useless, then?

But if you view the facts more closely, you see this is not so. Of the 169, only 16 had received the vaccine. The rest, two-thirds of them children under five who had not had the "shots" in school, did not receive the benefit of this new boon to mankind.

Nor do they tell us whether the 16 who had been so inoculated had received one shot or two. The most effective, dose is three shots, but few indeed are those who have received this.

Chicago's Board of Health seems to have little doubt of the value of this vaccine. It has now opened emergency clinics throughout the city to administer to children under five, for the polio season has only just begun.

Or let us take New York. Here two-thirds of all children in the most susceptible age—six months to 15 years—received one or two shots. Total number of polio victims for the year—as of July 16—is 25, of which four received inoculations.

None of these 25 has died. But last year, there were four deaths and 108 cases, as of July 16. And in the last epidemic year of 1949, there were 134 cases as of this date. The number jumped to thousands by August that year.

It would appear, then, by the examples of both Chicago and New York, that the disease this year has struck heaviest by far among those who had not been vaccinated, and only touched very lightly upon that group that had been vaccinated. Perhaps if the facts were known concerning the number of shots received, the effectiveness of the vaccine might be more boldly demonstrated.

IT WAS in mid-April of 1955
(Continued on Page 13)

An Urgent Appeal to Readers of the Worker

We must report to you, our readers and partners in this joint publishing enterprise, that your newspaper has about reached the end of its rope financially.

The circumstances are these: In April, there was launched, through the Emergency Committee for a Free Press, a \$100,000 fund drive to keep us going through the summer. As our readers know, we have depended on such drives each year.

The \$100,000 goal was the absolute minimum needed, and we had to have the full amount by mid-July.

To date, the drive is still short by nearly \$25,000. We have no way of making it up, nor any credit left to fall back on.

So, from here on in, it is up to each and every individual reader devoted to the paper—as to how we continue to publish. Knowing that there are thousands of you who will readily make some slight sacrifice to keep your paper going if you know it is essential, we ask now:

(1) Regardless of whether or not you have contributed already, you send directly to the Emergency Committee for a Free Press \$10—more, if you can afford it—without delay. If EVERY reader devoted to our paper responds, we can meet our immediate need.

(2) That you make it your business to reach at least five other supporters of this paper this week, tell them what the situation is, ask them to contribute \$10 even if it hurts, and get the money to us or the Emergency Committee.

All checks and money orders must be made out to the Emergency Committee for a Free Press. Send these or cash to the Committee at 575 6th Avenue, Room 301, New York City; or bring your contributions to our office at 35 E. 12th St., 8th floor.

ASSIGNMENT U.S.A.

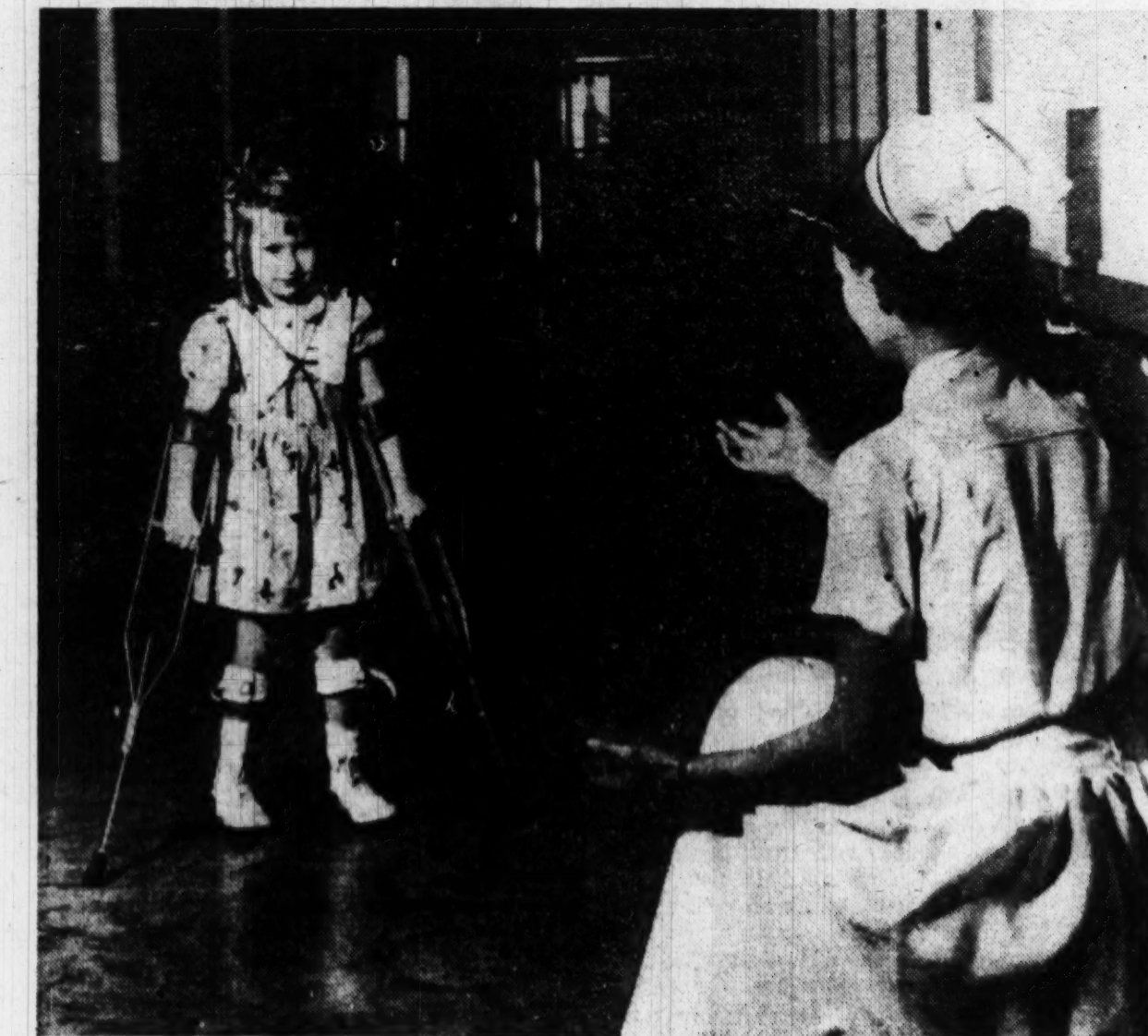
Spain--20 Years After

By JOSEPH NORTH

THE olive groves stand dusty-green in the fields where the bombs fell and children that stared at the skies darkened by Capronis and Junkers and Messerschmitts are men today moving in the countryside among the grapes or they are women tending the looms in Catalonia; and in Madrid, near the Puerto del



Sol, sits an aging, corpulent man who loves to wear the brilliant crimson sash around his waist-



At Shriners Hospital for Crippled Children,* Los Angeles.

Labor Aims at Victory in '56 Voting

By CARL HIRSCH

CHICAGO.—Across the U.S., this week and next, a series of conferences is testing the ability of an organization called COPE to cope with labor's political problems of 1956. Here in Chicago, one such five-state conference broke from routine at several points. The AFL-CIO Committee on Political Education parley revealed a new political vitality, now that the labor movement is merged.

At times, the conference cracked with indignation and reflected the readiness of the 750 delegates to get on with the job of defeating labor's enemies on:

(1) Getting the voting records of Congressmen to labor's rank-and-file,

(2) Registering the great mass of the unregistered workers,

(3) Raising the "voluntary dollars" for the COPE fund,

(4) Involving the womenfolk.

The temper of COPE today was expressed in the report of a South Chicago steel union delegate who talked bitterly of the steel strike, forced on the workers by "the operators of the industry who feel they have the administration in their corner."

IT WAS in the words of Wisconsin CIO president Charles Schultz who spoke of the Kohler strike and of organizing "to defeat a Senator (Joseph R. McCarthy) we're not proud of, and to repeal a law (the anti-labor Catlin law) that we refuse to live with."

And the tone was expressed by a delegate from a town where public officials recently

helped break a strike with troops and bloodshed, Newcastle, Ind., a meeting of the Perfect Circle local of the United Auto Workers, he said, oversubscribed its dollar-for-COPE drive by 176 percent.

The parley tried to draw the sober lessons of 17 states where labor's political weakness has resulted in passage of the so-called right-to-work laws and also of one state where such a law was repealed. In Louisiana, the united labor movement went to work to change the legislature this year and were instrumental

(Continued on Page 4)

Textile Union Magazine Says It's Time To 'Stop Nonsense' of Tailing Communists

TEXTILE LABOR, magazine of the Textile Workers Union of America asks in its July issue an editorial "Isn't it time we stopped this nonsense" of jailing Communists?

The one-paragraph editorial follows:

"For a long time now we have been busy jailing domestic communists for their political opinions and chucking out of government service anyone who said 'gesundheit' when a communist sneezed. Not one of the prisoners has been charged with espionage, much less convicted; and not one of the 'risks' has turned out to be a communist. But the clear danger is not that we'll be subverted but that we'll be outdone. As Harry Cain said, isn't it time we stopped this nonsense?"

Presumably the editorial means "Not one of the prisoners has been charged with espionage, much less convicted" on charges of espionage.

Another short editorial on the same page chides American Communists on the "rate the comrades are questioning and analyzing" in the current discussion in the party.

TWENTY years later, the mo-
(Continued on Page 5)

Steel Trust in no Hurry To Settle; Stockpiles High

By GEORGE MORRIS

THE STRIKE of 650,000 steelworkers enters its fourth week this weekend with the steel stockpiles still high and the corporations displaying no haste for settlement. New conferences initiated last week through the slow-moving offices of U. S. Mediation and Conciliation continued at Pittsburgh. But as this is written the prevailing opinion is that there is no important change in the situation, but for the possible action the President may take.

But the President is not likely to bring the White House into motion for at least another week, according to reports of his views as brought before the conferees last

David J. McDonald, president of the United Steelworkers recalled the President told the AFL convention during the 1952 campaign that "injunctions do not settle the underlying causes of strikes." He added that he did not believe the President changed his mind or would invoke the Taft-Hartley Injunction in the steel strike.

Wednesday. His role, the conferees were told, will depend on whether indication of a break in the deadlock appear.

In a sense, the belated White House interest in the steel shutdown, coming in face of widespread criticism from non-union quarters, may fit into the calculations of the "Big Three" corporations. At the very earliest, White House intervention would come as the strike rounds out the fourth week. If the President chooses to avoid use of the Taft-Hartley injunction and its 80-day cool-off, as some observers say, he may likely name fact-finders who'd make a recommendation for a settlement. By the time the shutdown of five, possibly six weeks will have served its purpose of an "inventory lock-out" and achievement of a cut-back of some 10 to 12 million tons of steel.

The owners may either count on recommendations favorable to them or they may choose, at the last minute, to head off a recommendation and make a better offer.

In the event Eisenhower chooses to invoke a Taft-Hartley injunction, it is noted that the 80-day "cool-off" would run out just a week or two before the elections. From the political standpoint, the labor movement will not regard that as a choice moment for renewal of a general steel strike.

In any event, Presidential intervention in 1956 is not to be compared with Harry Truman's role in the 1952 summer strike. The Democrats based their political prospects very much on trade union support.

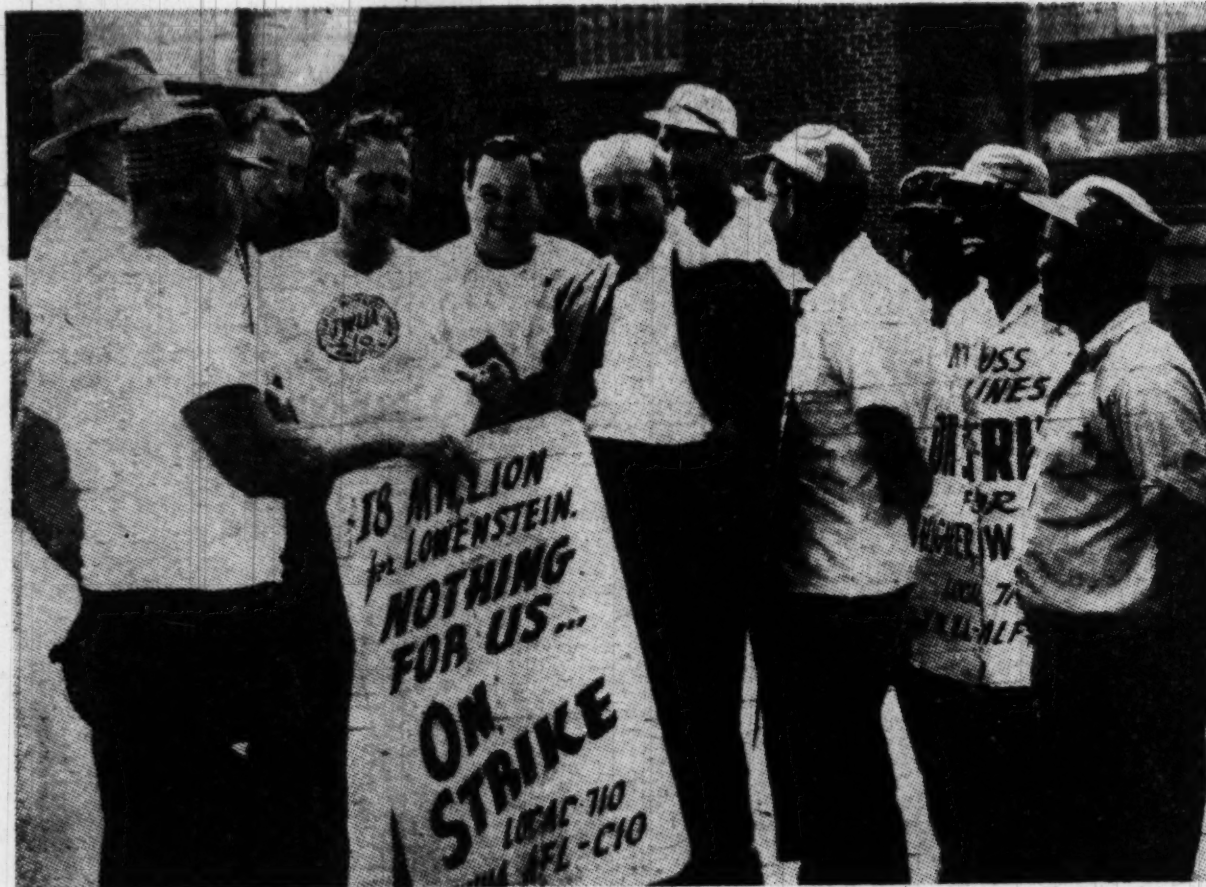
John Stephens, U. S. Steel vice-president and spokesman for the "Big Three" steel firms said his side still holds to the original offer, which includes the five-year no-strike, fixed wages plan.

MEANWHILE, the effects of the strike upon the economy, first heavily felt in the steel areas, spread to the country generally. The Commerce Department revealed that in the period since the steel strike began the country has suffered a decline of four percent in industrial production.

One measure of what the strike means to Pittsburgh was disclosed by the Bureau of Business Research of the University of Pittsburgh that the first strike-affected week brought a drop in the index from 194.9 to 85.4. There have been no serious shortages of steel so far, although stockpiling is not evenly distributed and some manufacturers are beginning to feel the pinch. Those who stockpiled, meanwhile, are cashing in with extortionate prices. The steel in warehouses, serving most small users, has been hiked.

THE steel companies, came in

Southern Textile Strike Hint of Things to Come



Newly-elected president William Pollack, (center) is shown with Negro and white pickets of the 3,400 striking workers of Lowenstein & Sons Rock Hill Printing and Finishing Co. plant in Rock Hill, North Carolina.

A STRIKE of 3,400 workers at the Rock Hill, N. C., Printing and Finishing plant of the big Lowenstein & Sons chain and the assignment by the AFL-CIO of a batch of 25 organizers for the start of that long awaited drive, is directing the eyes of the Textile Workers Union of America southward.

The three-week strike by workers who have had raises totaling only seven cents an hour since 1951, is just a warmup for the TWUA for big things to come, mainly in North Carolina, the country's biggest textile state.

A meeting in Charlotte recently of the TWUA's staff members of the south plus the organizers assigned them by the AFL-CIO (whose number must be at least matched from the TWUA's own resources) laid plans for the push to get into stride some time near Labor Day.

The selected targets are the mills of three big chains employing some 50,000 workers, most of

them in North Carolina. The biggest concentration are the 20,000 Cannon Mills workers at Kannapolis. Then there is a cluster of Burlington Industries mills, some 30 on all to be tackled (of the company's 100) mostly in North Carolina. The others are in Chattanooga and in Virginia's Roanoke area. The third chain is Pepperell in Alabama and Georgia.

Things will be made livelier in North Carolina with the assignment by the AFL of eight organizers for Operation Reynolds Tobacco in Winston-Salem, to be matched by at least equal number by the Tobacco Workers International Union. Only once before in the history of the manufacturer of Camels were its 8,500 workers unionized—by the left wing now defunct Food and Tobacco Workers. An attempt is believed under way to bring all pro-union forces in the plant under one roof to win this largest single prize in the Southland and give the drive the impetus it needs.

THE WEEK IN LABOR AFFAIRS

• Big Vote for NMU Independents • Another Snag for Screening

A HEAVY vote for independent candidates and the reelection of vice-president Adrian Duffy over Joseph Curran's strong opposition, was the big surprise in the National Maritime Union election. M. Hedley Stone, former treasurer, who with Duffy parted company with Curran and fought him in the past two years, failed to make the new post combining secretary and treasurer, which went to Curran's man, former secretary John B. McDougal, but by the slim margin of 10,407 to 9,339 for Stone. Duffy's victory knocked out one of Curran's vice-presidential incumbents, Steve Federoff, who drew 8,728 to Duffy's 9,408. But another candidate for the three posts, former vice-president Hubert Warner, who until he led an opposition against Curran in the 1954 election was the only Negro in the administration, drew 6,600 votes in his try for a comeback. Another top leader who parted company with Curran, Boston Port agent Sven Petersen lost to Curran's man with 7,060 votes to 8,825 for John T. Reeves. Curran himself, opposed by a "token" candidate,

for the first time in ten years, was reelected 17,626 to 3,680 for Charles Abar, San Francisco port agent. The total vote cast was 23,016.

CHIEF FEDERAL District Judge Michael J. Roch in San Francisco refused to overrule a federal district court order that the Coast Guard return immediately all papers to some 500 screened maritime workers. This is another victory in the five-year struggle against the "security" screening started during the Korean War.

The Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals last October ruled the screening to be illegal. Then, Federal Judge Edward P. Murphy ordered the papers returned to the screened men. So far, the Coast Guard and Department of Justice have refused to carry out the court rulings. Now comes the Roch decision.

Some 6,000 members of the International Union of Electrical Workers (IUE) shut down the Westinghouse Corp. at Sharon and Greenville, Pa., in a protest against suspension of two union

Your Money and Your Life STEEL STRIKE TWISTERS

By Labor Research Association

OF THE MANY columns that pass for economic analysis of the steel strike, we select two for comment.

First the remarks of that sterling advocate of the American consumer, Sylvia F. Porter of the N. Y. Post. She finds (July

2) that the strike brings dire tidings to her readers. For, "it makes it a certainty . . . that our overall cost of living will shatter all previous peaks in the months ahead"—and go up still more in later years under the long-term contract. The strike, she intimates, is not bad for the steel magnates or steel workers, but harms "the vast majority" who are neither. "You'll feel these wage-price hikes in your own pocketbook as they go into effect."

Let us rehash the ancient argument as to the relationship between wages and prices. Merely note that during the last years steel workers have won successive wage boosts totalling more than one-third, while the cost of living has scarcely budged! And the present rise is all in foods, unrelated to steel. (See our monthly "Economic Notes.")

Miss Porter claims that only large companies can afford to pay decent wages, and that monopoly in industry is paralleled by the same in labor. We, the consumer, are squeezed between "industrial giantism" and "labor aristocracy" which has become unprecedented in America. The latter's wage demands are forcing out small business.

DEAR MISS PORTER—How does your theory fit these facts?

1. The construction industry is one of the most scattered, but its workers average 20 cents an hour more than steel workers.

2. The tobacco industry is one of the most concentrated, but its workers earn a dollar an hour less than in steel.

3. Monopoly through merger has grown exceptionally rapidly recently in the textile industry, but textile fabric wages are about the same as in 1952, and lower in the North.

Monopoly arises out of the capitalist system, regardless of the wage level or the degree of labor organization. The giants' advantages over the small companies are the same, regardless of the level of wages, which affects large and small more or less alike. The steel workers union, far from helping monopoly, is permitting several smaller companies to operate pending the contract with the majors. This strike by-product gives the smalls a "break" they could not expect over many years of "normal" business.

The overwhelmingly majority of Miss Porter's readers are not "squeezed" by the steel workers, but are themselves workers exploited and overcharged by monopolies connected with the steel companies by a thousand financial ties. Every gain of the steel workers helps New Yorkers win higher earnings. The steel companies are buttressed by the billions of dollars held in the financial district. The steel workers need the support of the millions of people in the shops and residential districts. A "plague-on-both-your-houses" attitude is against the public interest.

AND NOW for the Guaranty Trust Co., one of the main financial links to U. S. Steel and Bethlehem. It claims (in its July Survey) that labor has nothing to show for all its strikes since 1933. Real wages went up 76 percent, productivity 77 percent. Wages moved with productivity, just as before there were unions.

Only a "slight" inaccuracy. Real wages didn't go up, and productivity did, before there were basic industry unions—as during the 1920s. Wages went down in 1930-32 without unions, while they held in 1938 and 1954, thanks to organization. In Venezuela, where union

THE New York Times estimated (Continued on Page 15)

(Continued on Page 13)

The N.A.A.C.P. Convention

'You've Got to Start With the Precinct'

By JOHN PITTMAN

SAN FRANCISCO.—A stout balding man in his 50s was talking to a roomful of people on the fourth floor of San Francisco's Civic Auditorium. "You've got to start with the precinct. That's where the real power lies," he was saying. "Get your political action committee to assign captains to every precinct, and get those captains to know personally every man, woman and child in their respective precincts. That's how we had to do it in North Carolina."

Approximately the same time several hundred people in the auditorium arena were listening to a young man from Vallejo, Calif. "We are tired of this runaround from department stores, milk companies and banks," he was saying. "If they don't come through with jobs for our people we're going to boycott them and organize caravans to Oakland and San Francisco to do our shopping."

So it went last week as nearly 1,000 delegates and observers at the 47th annual convention of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People groped for answers to the problems of racial discrimination.

MISS LUCILLE BLACK, membership secretary, thought there were 50 to 60 trade union delegates, about 100 youth. She guessed about 350 were women.

Even a casual visitor to one of the four huge mass meetings without previous experience at an NAACP convention, would have been impressed by the fervor of militant determination.

Whence this new militancy, and the all-embracing unity behind it? The issue provided the clue: the struggle (1) for integrated schools, (2) against discrimination in transportation, (3) for the ballot and the right to exercise it in accordance with the U. S. Constitution. There were variations according to sectional differences, but these three



The Rev. Martin Luther King, Jr. and his wife when they examined damage to home from bomb planted by racists. The young pastor, leader in the Montgomery Bus Boycott movement, spoke to NAACP convention on "philosophy of non-violent resistance."

gressional and Senatorial seats come November. An augury of the future!

And it was the pressure of the Southern masses, whose aspiration for the fullest expansion of democracy is moving the nation and the world, which was reflected in the talk of some delegates about the need to democratize the NAACP, and to bring its 26 national officers, 48-member board of directors, and 28 executive officers to greater responsibility and accountability to the membership.

AN extraordinary intellectual activity and vitality marked the convention. For the civil rights crisis has given new life to the question: "Whither now, and by what means?"

"It is nothing new and revolutionary today to declare that we want to be free," declared Wilkins, recalling the history of slave revolts, the Underground Railway and the deeds of Denmark Vesey, Harriet Tubman and Frederick Douglass. "It was political action which brought powerful leverage to our struggle since the NAACP was founded in 1909."

WHAT this portends was faithfully reflected in the convention. You could see it in the new emphasis on political action, on independent, non-partisan action which, as one NAACP official predicted, can determine the outcome of 60 Con-



A. PHILIP RANDOLPH

litical action against us by certain Southern states is ample evidence that we, too, should resort to this activity in our behalf. . . . If politics can be used for increasing corporation profits, there is nothing wrong with using politics to secure human rights. . . . Use your vote in behalf of civil rights."

AND Marshall extolling the bourgeois, "Judeo-Christian," basic equalitarian principle which undergirds true democracy," declared that "we have come a long way because we have struck to the one general principle of removing racial prejudice by enforcement of our Constitution. We have insisted that this be done solely within the framework of our government. We shall continue down this same general road and we shall not be moved to either the right or the left."

It fell to Marshall's lot, also, to reject Communist "infiltration" overtures, support and affiliation. The Communists, he said, advocate "self determination, which simply means that all Negroes are to be set aside in a separate 49th state." Moreover, "they do not want to see democracy work."

On the other hand, "the courts of the South, state as well as federal, have uniformly enforced the Supreme Court's decisions in the school cases. . . . This process may be called gradual, but it is certainly steady and consistent."

Yet it was a trade union, a Marxist ideology, and an eclectic philosophy with powerful religious and

humanitarian content which electrified the convention, registered most deeply in the minds of the delegates.

The Rev. Martin Luther King, Jr., 27-year-old leader of the Montgomery boycott, explained the "philosophy of non-violent resistance."

"We as a race cannot think in terms of retaliatory violence. The attempt to use the methods of violence in our struggle would be both impractical and immoral. . . . Along with this insistence on non-violence goes the emphasis on love as the regulating ideal. . . ."

BUT it was A. Philip Randolph graying veteran of many a labor battle and long-time Socialist, who brought the convention a comprehensive program based on the Negro-labor alliance and the unity and joint action of white and colored workers in the political, economic and social arenas.

"The development of a strong and aggressive labor movement in the South, embracing black and white workers," the AFL-CIO vice-president declared, "is the key to the transition of control of Southern economy, state and local politics and governments."

This key, he said, will not only open the way for "the achievement of labor's and Negroes' rights, but also for consolidation and preservation of our democratic way of life." Hence the necessity for Negroes "to support and join with labor for mutual interests and goals."



HARRIET TUBMAN



ROY WILKINS

Can There Be a 'Safe' Dose of Radiation for Mankind?

(Following is the first of a series of articles prepared for *Here's Health* and *Federated Press* discussing the recently-released report of the Genetics Committee of the National Academy of Sciences on *The Biological Effects of Atomic Radiation*. The report is the result of the work of seven of the outstanding biological and physical scientists in this country, work which is being conducted with the approval of top U.S. government authorities.)

EVER SINCE the beginning of atomic weapons testing and the realization that this testing brings with it considerable radioactive fall-out, scientists have been asking themselves, "Is this increased radioactivity dangerous?"

Now, seven outstanding American scientists have produced a report which stands as a monumentally important scientific and human document, and which gives a strong "yes" answer to

this vital question.

The main premise of the report is that any radioactivity, no matter how small the amount, has an effect on the part of the animal cell which controls reproduction and heredity, the gene. This is true for the fruit fly and the mouse; it is equally true for the human being.

Changes in the genes (mutations) inevitably result from exposure to radioactivity. These changes are passed on from generation to generation, and as the report states: "Practically all radiation-induced mutations which have effects large enough to be detected are harmful. . . . There is no minimum amount of radiation dose . . . which must be exceeded before any harmful mutations occur."

WHAT ARE the harmful effects of radiation mutations? In the long run they are changes which tend to eliminate them-

selves by making the heir to the mutations less able to survive and to reproduce. This is the basic law of human evolution often termed "survival of the fittest." The manifestations may take different forms, but in human terms, one thing is certain: "The statistical extinction of the mutant genes is accomplished only through tragedy."

A certain amount of mutation is normal and inevitable. A principal cause of this so-called "background radiation," that is, radiation caused by naturally occurring radioactive minerals, by cosmic rays, etc. These mutations are for the most part harmful, but by the evolutionary process of natural selection, they eventually eliminate themselves from the population "through tragedy." Actually, the occasionally good mutation occurring in this way is what will be preserved

and over the course of millions of years, this accounts for the general evolutionary progress of the human race.

However, what happens when we step up this mutation rate tremendously is what worries science and should worry all of us.

THERE has in the past been some talk about a safe dose of radiation. This has always been based on the theory that the genetic harm is done by individual exposures to radiation. The report deals with that supposition in the following statement:

"It has sometimes been thought that there may be a rate (say, so much per week) at which a person can receive radiation with reasonable safety as regards certain types of direct damage to his own person. But the concept of a safe rate of radiation simp-

ly does not make sense if one is concerned with the genetic damage to future generations. What counts from the point of view of genetic damage is not the rate; it is the total accumulated dose to the reproductive cells of the individual from the beginning of his life up to the time a child is conceived."

The report goes on to note that since the average age of parents in the U. S. at the time of the birth of their children is about 30 years, the amount of radiation affecting the heredity of each infant can be determined approximately by adding the 30-year radiation doses of each of the two parents to each other. The result is termed the "total reproductive life radiation dose."

The significance of this dose, and what can be done to limit it, will be discussed in later articles in this series.

Dixiecrats Not So Potent As Some Want Us to Think

By ROB F. HALL

FOR ONE HIGHLY revealing moment last week, the Dixiecrat bloc in Congress stood isolated and exposed—exposed, that is, as numerically weak and, when shorn of its accustomed allies, ineffectual and relatively powerless. The revelation came Monday in the Senate in the vote on the confirmation of Sobeloff as a judge in the Fourth Circuit Court of Appeals. Solicitor General Simon E. Sobeloff, a Maryland corporation lawyer and a conservative, incurred the distrust of the McCarthyites when, as solicitor general, he declined to represent the Justice Department's side in the Peters case, involving the government's witchhunt against a Yale professor. And he incurred the hearty dislike of the Dixiecrats when he argued before the Supreme Court for a decision to implement the high court's ruling against segregation in schools.

As a matter of fact, Sobeloff's position was moderate, in line with Eisenhower's. He proposed a "gradual" desegregation procedure which did not satisfy labor or the NAACP. But even that was too much for the Dixiecrats, and when President Eisenhower nominated him for the Court of Appeals, they vowed to block his confirmation.

THE MOTION to confirm Sobeloff was pried out of the Senate Judiciary committee over the opposition of chairman Jim Eastland (D-Miss), a victory which was made possible by the agreement between the Eisenhower Administration, the Republican Senators, and the non-Southern Democratic senators.

That agreement carried over into the Senate floor fight on the issue. When the roll was called, it showed that Sobeloff was confirmed by 64 votes to 19. Included in the 19 were 15 Southern senators and four extremist Republicans—McCarthy (Wis), Jenner (Ind), Welker (Ida), and Williams (Del). The vote blasted the claim of many so-called experts that civil rights legislation can not pass this session of Congress because the Southern senators would filibuster such a measure to death.

IT HAS ALWAYS been the contention of this writer that a filibuster can be broken whenever the Administration and the majority leadership in the Senate sincerely desire to do so. The significance of this vote is that it showed that the Administration and the Northern Democrats can muster 64 Senate votes against the Dixiecrat-led bloc (actually 67 votes, counting three who stated they would have voted FOR confirmation, if present).

Even under the admittedly undemocratic Senate rule 22, cloture (the ending of debate) can be imposed by the vote of two thirds of the Senate, that is, 64 Senators. To make the point explicit, if

revealing moment last week, the Dixiecrat bloc in Congress stood isolated and exposed—exposed, that is, as numerically weak and, when shorn of its accustomed allies, ineffectual and relatively powerless. The revelation came Monday in the

Voters Don't Want Alibis

An Editorial

As we go to press, House minority leader Joe Martin (R-Mass) says the civil rights bill will pass the House by a 2 to 1 majority; Senate minority leader Knowland (R-Calif) says the bill "is in for trouble" in the Senate.

It is "in trouble" because Chairman Eastland of the Senate Judiciary Committee has been permitted to bottle up four civil rights measures approved by the Hennings subcommittee. When Sen. Thomas C. Hennings moved on Tuesday to send them to the floor, the motion was defeated by one person, presumably Eastland. The committee, it was explained, was operating "under a ruling that only measure approved unanimously could be acted on."

Who promulgated such a ruling? Why have members of a Senate committee consented to such a monstrous procedure which denies the elementary democratic principle of majority rule?

Voters should wire their senators that they will accept no excuses, no alibis, for Senate failure to act on civil rights before next week when Congress adjourns. And send your demand also to Senate Majority Leader Lyndon Johnson, and Senate Minority Leader William Knowland. Address: Senate Office Building, Washington, D. C.

the Eisenhower Administration, Arlington, Va. He said he wanted to "influence the greater populace of the wrongness of the Supreme Court decision" on desegregation. In Congress, Southerners issued another manifesto declaring their opposition to civil rights legislation, and this time got 83 signers instead of the 100 who backed the first document. And in Atlanta, Democratic state chairmen of seven Southern states gathered and issued, not an ultimatum to their party but a "warning."

IN THE HOUSE, too, the strength of the Dixiecrat bloc was revealed as insufficient to stop the drive for the civil rights bill. In a test vote on HR 627, the Southern bloc, which sought to drag out the debate, (thus conducting a House version of the filibuster) was defeated by 151 to 103.

The bill would create a civil rights commission set up a civil rights division in the Justice Department and strengthen federal laws protecting the right to vote in the Southern states.

At press time, the bill was moving toward a final vote in the House with most observers predicting its passage.

THERE WAS a frantic quality to the opposition of the Dixiecrats, reflecting their essential weakness when confronted with the growing unity of the American people against their feudal institutions. One symptom of their panic was the burning of fiery crosses, the traditional symbol of the Ku Klux Klan, on the lawns of the Washington homes of Chief Justice Warren, Justice Frankfurter, Sen. Herbert Lehman (D-NY) Solicitor General Sobeloff and Mrs. David King, NAACP leader.

Arrested as ring leader was a racist student of the University of Virginia, Ronald Rowley, 24, of

THESE developments underscore that the Dixiecrat bloc is weak in relation to the people, who are daily becoming more united and outspoken against their racist dogmas. The Dixiecrats are strong only when they are appeased by candidates and leaders motivated by a mistaken fear of their supposed power or by a concealed sympathy for their reactionary position.

This is the issue in the current civil rights fight in Congress and also in the upcoming struggle for a civil rights plank at Chicago. The outcome of these battles may very well depend upon what labor and the Negro people's movement do to make their demands known to the politicians.

Ala. Transit Boycott Looms Over Jimcrow

By ABNER W. BERRY

Birmingham, Ala., 140,000 Negro citizens have given the city and transportation authorities 30 days to end transit segregation or face the possibility of a boycott.

The integration demand was contained in a letter to Mayor James W. Morgan and officials of the Birmingham Transit Co., signed by the Rev. F. L. Shuttlesworth, president of the Alabama Christian Movement for Human Rights. Like similar movements in nearby Montgomery (Ala.) and in Tallahassee, Fla., the ACMHR presented three demands:

(1) Seating on buses and street cars on a first come, first served basis; (2) removal of all discriminatory signs; and (3) the hiring of Negro drivers.

Transit officials were requested to meet with the Negro leaders

within 30 days to discuss the problem and a similar suggestion was made to the City Commissioners. The two meetings, Rev. Shuttlesworth said, should establish definite lines of responsibility as between the city and the company.

"We don't believe the Commissioners have a right to say who the company will hire," the minister said, "and we want to find out exactly where they stand."

There was no overt threat of a boycott by the ACMHR, but Mayor Morgan took the hint contained in the letter, responding:

"I don't think that our colored people here are going to unite in anything of that type which would bring bad publicity to our city. Our facilities are good. . . ."

HOWEVER, Rev. Shuttlesworth, who spearheaded the formation of the ACMHR last June 5, following the illegalization of the National

Association for the Advancement of Colored People in Alabama, rebutted:

"The colored people of Birmingham have as much courage as the people of Montgomery and Tallahassee and they will follow the right kind of leadership. . . . Some people say that the people of Birmingham won't stick together, but time will answer that."

The reference to Montgomery and Tallahassee by Rev. Shuttlesworth left little doubt as to what was on the minds of Birmingham Negroes. Their slogan, adopted at the formation of the ACMHR is: "The removal from our society of all forms of second class citizenship."

MEANTIME in Tallahassee, where the bus boycott had kept all buses off the streets for more than two weeks, there were indications the bus company would re-insti-

THE WEEK IN CIVIL LIBERTIES

- Jimcrow in La. Sports
- Higher Smith Act Penalty

GOV. LONG of Louisiana signed into law a measure prohibiting inter-racial sports games and exhibitions in that state. Clarence A. Laws, state NAACP field secretary, in a wire to Long before he signed the measure, charged that "Hitler was severely criticized for his unsportsmanlike attitude toward colored American athletes. However, if the approaching 1956 Olympic Games were held in Louisiana, colored athletes couldn't even participate in these games under this bill."



PRESIDENT EISENHOWER had on his desk last week a bill voted by Congress to raise Smith Act penalties from 10 to 20 years and from five to 20 years for "conspiring" to violate the act. Eugene Dennis, general secretary of the Communist Party, in urging the President to veto the bill, charged that it "introduces a new quality of savagery against dissenting opinion." The measure, as Dennis noted, was passed without public hearings or much deliberation by Congress. The Communist spokesman urged that, at a minimum, Eisenhower hold executive hearings on the bill to get "some idea of public opinion. . . ."

A PENNSYLVANIA Quaker group refused to turn over its records to the House Un-American

Activities Committee, noting that "is a religious body and its records are protected by the First Amendment to the Constitution from subpoena by a government body." The Quakers were the target for the witchhunters' fire because their group, the Plymouth Meeting of the Society of Friends, had been tendered a \$5,000 grant from the Fund for the Republic after it had refused to fire Mrs. Mary Knowles, librarian, after a Senate committee cited her for contempt. The Quaker group did not, in fact, accept the gift.

COMMONWEAL, the Catholic weekly magazine, denounced the House Un-American Activities Committee for its "cavalier" subpoena of John Cogley, former Commonweal editor and author of the Fund for the Republic's report on blacklisting in the entertainment industry.

COPE Parleys Show Vitality

(Continued from Page 1)

in defeating 20 members of the State House and ten members of the State Senate who had voted for the right-to-work law in 1954. That paved the way for repeal.

"THE PATTERN of anti-labor laws in the states is fostered by the national administration," charged COPE Assistant Director William J. McSorley, Jr., "the open-shop, scab-priority laws in 17 states affect people in all states, drawing runaway industries in search of low wages. These scab laws are the answer to those who say we can live with the Taft-Hartley Act."

McSorley and the other COPE officials went over the issues in 1956, hammering at some, passing lightly over others such as civil rights.

But in contrast to labor political action sessions in previous years, there was more punch in the presentations from the platform by the COPE top team, co-directors James E. McDevitt and Jack Kroll, women's director Mrs. Esther Murray, assistants Al Barkan and McSorley.

NEW also was the presence of more rank-and-file delegates,

representing local unions. They joined in the discussion, underscoring the issues and practical methods of dollar-raising and precinct work.

Kroll emphasized as "our greatest problem" the matter of helping the secondary level of union leadership to get the full story of labor's political action to the rank-and-file.

COPE's answer this year will be 15 million copies of congressional voting records, state-by-state, to be issued in the next two weeks. The effort this year will be to get each local union to mail copies to each member at home "so that the whole family can read it."

"We're now 15 million strong," said Kroll, "and with our families we're the greatest segment of the American population."

But what got across to the delegates, probably with the greatest impact, was labor's weakness in reaching the wives of union members and the lost vote as a result of labor's low level of registration.

BARKAN alerted the delegates to a forthcoming "new plan" by AFL-CIO to involve all levels of the labor movement for the mightiest effort ever made to overcome labor's lag in registration.

COPE leaders from Illinois, Wisconsin, Indiana, Michigan, Kentucky spoke briefly on the possibilities in their states in the 1956 congressional elections. In each case, there were from two to seven congressional seats which could be won this year for "a friend of labor."

Similar reports from the other COPE conferences began this week to bring into focus labor's political possibilities for 1956. The key was labor's new unity. It was not enough to put letters AFL-LLPE and CIO-PAC together and made it spell COPE said one delegate. "The problem is to make it spell victory."

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Capital 'Cool' to Soviet Bid for Nuclear Test Ban

By ROBERT FRIEDMAN

"WE NEVER get peace preparing for war," Prime Minister Nehru of India observed last week. The comment, included in the Indian leader's plea for a complete end to the cold war, might serve as a continuing reminder to the statesmen still far removed from agreement to end nuclear weapons tests and to reduce other armaments.

Echoing Nehru's stand and in

quick response to a plea from Japan, the first nation to suffer nuclear attack, (and from India's V. K. Nehru) for an end to nuclear test explosions, the Supreme Soviet (parliament of the Soviet Union) this week adopted a resolution proposing three alternate methods of agreement to ban the tests.

The resolution suggested:

1.—An agreement within the United Nations.

2.—A three-way agreement by the United States, Russia and Great Britain.

3.—A unilateral pledge by each of these three major nuclear powers to halt the bomb tests.

Was there any hurry, in these sultry summer days, to come to an agreement on an issue that has been kicked around the diplomatic corridor of the world for the last 10 years?

It appeared that there was.

OMINOUS in the background was the warning of this country's leading scientists that the world was at the danger point in the amount of radio-active fall-

out mankind can safely absorb.

Almost too great and terrible a prophecy to contemplate was Lieut. Gen. James Gavin's warning to the nation that hundreds of millions of women and children—the population of Western Europe in fact—could die in a nuclear attack depending on how the wind blows. And still—a leading radiological expert, Dr. Lauriston S. Taylor, was prompt to note that Gen. Gavin had, if anything, underestimated the potential atomic slaughter.

Despite the urgency, however,

our State Department's response to the Soviet bid could be summed up, as it was in a New York Times sub-headline of July 17, "Washington Cool."

A State Department source was quoted to the effect that we cannot go along with any ban lacking a system of inspection and control.

Others noted, however, that Washington's oft-proclaimed boast that no nuclear test explosion can occur anywhere in the world without American (Continued on Page 13)

Spain—20 Years After the Franco Conspiracy

(Continued from Page 1)

ment can best be recalled if you had lived through that time, by remembering your own mind then, your own heart, for millions felt as you did; so many of us believed the same then, and, two decades later, we know that we were not wrong. Republican Spain was the yardstick to measure man's stature.

The story really starts in 1931. I can still recall the photograph in the New York Times of the jubilation in the streets of Madrid when King Alfonso, a tall, dour Bourbon, fled his country in his Hispano-Suiz after his people chose a republic, five years before Franco's treason.

The fortunes of the new democracy ebbed and rose in the intervening five years, and many of us remember the formation of the Frente Popular, after the Popular Front rose in France when de la Rocque's fascists made their bid for power in the Champs d'Elysee and were crushed.

Inevitably the spirit and example of the neighboring country would be studied and emulated by the democrats below the Pyrenees. The negotiations for a Spanish Popular Front succeeded and united in a loose assembly all those who opposed fascism. So inevitably the Socialists, Communists, the trade unions of the UGT, led by Marxists, those of the CNT, by anarchists, and the middle capitalist strata voted together in the February, 1936 elections that set the fascists back.

FRANCO, backed by the dirty gold of men like Juan March, the smuggler who became the foremost Iberian millionaire, had conspired for years with Adolf Hitler and Benito Mussolini. The bargain was completed, the plans concluded, the promise of airplanes and cannon and mercenaries and the treasonous generals moved into action twenty years ago this week. Twenty years!

Then came the resistance that electrified and inspired a world. I own a treasured copy of Mundo Obrero, the organ of the Spanish Communist Party, dated Nov. 4, 1936, a few days before Franco tried to storm Madrid after he had boasted that his troops would drink cognac in the cafes of the Puerto del Sol Nov. 7. The front page exhorted all Spaniards to resist, and offered, in detail, suggestions of the ways to impede the tanks, street by street, should they break through. The fascists were on the other side of the Manzanares River, four columns led by Franco's chief generals, and Quiapo de Llano, the Falange Goebbels, radioed to the world that a fifth column was biding its time in Madrid, impatiently waiting to open the gates.

AND on the inside pages of this hallowed paper you read the advertisements of their cinema that said the Marx Brothers were playing at this movie, Charlie Chaplin's Gold Rush at that, and I was astonished that



Spanish Republican soldiers knee-deep in the Ebro River, scouting the banks as the Engineer Corps built a pontoon bridge for the historic crossing.

life could persist under the bombs that fell daily, relentlessly, on the streets and homes of Madrid.

The Republic woefully lacked an air force or anti-aircraft guns, or tanks, or sufficient material to meet the enemy. Madrilenos went into the streets, women as well as men, and you will remember, if you are anywhere near my age, the photographs of the lovely, dark-eyed women in the monos, the overalls that passed for uniforms, bearing rifles as the menfolk did.

Franco did not cross the Manzanares then, nor for almost three years, the time it took to crush the resistance of an unarmed people who would not be cowed by the assembled might of industrial Germany, Italy, or the cold, brutal "neutrality" of the Western powers. For neither our government, nor the British, nor the French, would sell the Republic arms even though it was willing to lay gold on the line. Only Mexico and the USSR helped, but they were too far off to make the difference.

NONETHELESS the republicans of Spain withstood the power of fascism those years because they achieved some measure of unity; and since it is the renowned fashion in the capitalist newspapers these days to malign the Communists of the world as well as the Popular Fronts—it is imperative to recall some facts that will not be tarnished by time.

I arrived in Spain sometime late in July, 1937 and I talked with hundreds of representative Spaniards in Madrid, at Casa de Campo, in the trenches of University City, everywhere.

From their lips, I learned, and they were men of various parties, how on July 18 and 19, they had fought in civilian clothes, with no knowledge of

military art, and how, later they knocked together the semblance of battalions, drilling awkwardly in the streets. At first they disdained the disciplines of military requirement, as they streamed to the nearby fronts. The Popular Front government had no centralized military command.

MOST professional officers joined Franco. The Republic had to start at scratch to organize an army. Conscription did not exist, everyone volunteered.

Men who fought heroically one day would, too often, go home the next. The need for discipline, understanding, organization, was imperative. Most battalions felt they owed their primary allegiance on the field of battle, to their party, or their trade unions, which were the organizing centers.

The Spanish Communists became the first protagonists of a unified army command responsible to the Popular Front government, and to it alone. And to those who pooh-pooh that fact, who contend that Communists wanted to "capture" power, it must be remembered that the first Popular Front governments had not a solitary Communist in the Cabinet.

The Party offered its famous Fifth Regiment that had grown from 2,000 to 70,000 in seven weeks of fighting, attracted volunteers because its heroism in the front-line became legendary even in that blink of time. So many flocked to its standards that it had to be divided into a number of regiments, but the recruits insisted that each be called the Fifth. La Pasionaria, the daughter of Asturias miners, had aroused thousands with her cry: "It is better to die on your feet than live on your knees."

WHEN HER PARTY offered all its soldiers to the Popular

Front government, proposing a single, unified army under a single unified command, beholden to the government alone, the other parties followed its example. And it was similar in the countryside.

Spain, primarily agrarian, is a country of many churches, Roman Catholic, of course. When the anarchists shut them down the Communists regarded that as a dangerous act of division that menaced the unity resistance required. And so you had the irony of this party, dubbed "the godless ones" by its enemies, sending a delegation to a Catholic member of the Cabinet to petition that the churches reopen. The official refused at first, fearing the wrath of the anarchists who were strong among many industrial workers and on the countryside.

Much of this I saw in my year and a half in loyalist Spain. I saw the Government and the various parties, the trade unions become increasingly unified which enabled the embattled democracy win such remarkable victories they did when they crossed the Ebro January 27, 1937 which remains, even after World War II, a notable military achievement.

I KNEW the program of the Popular Front Government it enunciated to the world, to all who would listen; it merely sought to bring Spain into the Twentieth Century, to give it a direction that roughly approximated our New Deal, nothing more. It did not seek a socialist solution nor an anarchist solution. But its purposes were maligned by most of the Western press.

It was my privilege to see something of the International Brigades, particularly the famous Fifth in which the Americans fought. I crossed the Ebro with them and I had a chance

to study the men, like John Gates, the editor of this paper, Steve Nelson, Robert Thompson, who later got the Distinguished Service Cross at Buna in the Pacific, men like Dave Doran and Robert Merriman, young Jim Lardner and Milton Herdon and countless others who died heroically in combat.

As former Ambassador Bowers wrote in his book on Spain, I knew that many who volunteered as soldiers for the republic were young men of various parties, white and Negro. Great numbers were stalwart trade unionists who helped found CIO, in auto, in maritime, in steel, and who were inspired by Spain's resistance. They believed a victory for fascism meant World War II and the consequent menace to their homeland. So they shouted "Madrid shall be the tomb of fascism," as I heard them when they marched on parade.

But history was not ready. Our government failed to lift the embargo: the giant pincers of fascism closed on Spain. The fall of Barcelona preceded the fall of Prague by a short run of history. The surrender of Chamberlain and Daladier at Munich was a concomitant of the republic's defeat.

And so fifty million died in World War II; and yet no just war is ever truly lost. Two precious years and more helped the people to gird themselves against the blow of the Axis powers. The 1,200 Americans who died in Spain, the countless Spaniards and volunteers from other lands did not die in vain.

NOW, TWENTY YEARS after we read only a few days ago, that the people of Spain are once more astir. We read of the waves of strikes that were sparked by the students of University City. We read, and this is significant, that the industrial strikes began in the stronghold of Franco's most trusted region, the Navarre. How well I remember the Navarrese, some of whom I interviewed, when they were captured by the republicans during battle. How icily obdurate and loyal they were to el Caudillo, the generalissimo. They were fanatical, hard-fighting men who believed what Quiapo de Llano told them, and I think of them today, twenty years after, as they sit in their hovels, eating the bacalo and pan, the codfish and hard rolls, subsisting rather than living. They are coming to see the truth, to discover that they had been fleeced by Franco's promises twenty years ago, and since.

AND SO I AM certain that victory, though often it comes on lagged feet, does come.

The day will soon dawn when Spain will take its honored place among the democratic nations of the world. Its contemporary heroes will be those who went out into the streets, unarmed, undaunted, twenty years ago, to face their enemies. And those who came from all the nations to stand at their side.

The American Road to Socialism

A special Section Devoted to Discussion of the Past and Perspectives of the Communist Party and the American Left . . . Edited by Discussion Committee, Communist Party

Labor Movement Is Main Area of Activity

By a Group of Chicago Unionists

TWENTY active and representative shop and trade union workers in Chicago have begun a review of our activities in the labor movement. So far, we have had two all day sessions spaced a month apart.

While many shadings of opinions are being expressed, we have reached general agreement on some of the central questions, now being examined by our entire membership.

At the end of our last session we elected a committee of five to prepare a digest of our discussion so far to be recorded in the general pre-convention review of the role of Communists in the American labor movement. This discussion article is the collective product of that committee.

It is our feeling that the published parts of the discussion which includes comrade Dennis' report and the line of the Daily Worker is lopsided. While it is necessary to single out our mistakes and weaknesses in order to correct and overcome them, the impression that is being created is that all is negative.

NO WHIMPERING

This line has nourished the whimpering attitude expressed by some comrades that "the last 10 years have been wasted." If this were true—why has the American ruling class gone to such lengths to intimidate, harass and persecute our movement? Is it simply because they need a whipping boy? We feel that although our mistakes have seriously reduced our effectiveness among the American working people, American monopoly recognized in us a threat to their reactionary plans.

We must also take into account when we review the last period that the McCarthyite lies, the government created hysteria and the "relative prosperity" also contributed to the fact that we find ourselves not as close to the American worker as we should be.

But to conclude from our weaknesses that all is lost, that we voluntarily dissolve ourselves and that we make a fetish out of criticism of the Socialist countries in order to prove our independence from "foreign influence" is to surrender to our difficulties, play into the trap of Big Business and above all it will find us no favor in the eyes of the workers and their labor movement.

Above all we feel that this negative attitude obscures the fact that despite tragic errors and embarrassing boners, many of us in the shops and unions still maintain strong ties with our fellow-workers because we did participate in many positive ways in the daily struggles as well as the overall struggle for unity of the American working class and they do look to us to continue and improve our participation in the struggles.

And this leads us into what we consider to be the worst defect of the discussion so far.

Not in any of the published reports of the National Committee nor in the pages of the Worker is primary consideration given to tackling the problems that face the American working class and its struggling labor movement right now as well as in days to come.

Does their illusory search for

Some weeks ago, this committee announced the opening of a public discussion on the report of Comrades Eugene Dennis, and Claude Lightfoot and Max Weiss to the National Committee of the CPUSA and urged the fullest participation of all Party members and organizations.

We print in this issue the second articles that have been received.

The discussion now being initiated is, of course, not entirely new. For some time now, there has been intense debate in the

"respectability" imply that some comrades now feel there can be an effective Marxist Party in America which is not hewn out of the brain and brawn of the American working people?

Is it not true that our main weaknesses flow from the fact that we have not listened to and concerned ourselves with the real problems of the American workers as they see and feel them not as we tended to imagine they should.

MISTAKE OF DEPARTMENTALIZATION

The tendency of departmentalizing our shop and trade union work has proven to be very costly indeed. Concern with the problem of correcting our mistakes in the labor movement must be the heart and essence of any self-critical discussion by our entire party, its leaders and its press.

Are there so few problems immediately facing the American workers, that it is right to concentrate our entire attention on the very important, but not immediately decisive questions of re-defining our attitude toward the Socialist countries and their parties; what kind of transition to Socialism there will be in our country; and what kind of civil liberties the American people will have in a Socialist America?

If some comrades think that these questions, although thought about by many workers, are now the main concern of the average American worker then they are victims of their own imagination and are in truth isolated from the American working class.

If we take a good look at the labor movement right now, we find some interesting things. Whereas some time ago the labor movement was small, split and with little of a program, today there is a large united trade union movement with a program, such as exemplified by the UAW, Amalgamated and Packing and many other which in the main fits the bill.

The problem, today however, is that the trade union membership at large is not sufficiently acquainted with and involved in the fight for winning this program.

MAIN ARTERY OF ACTIVITY

This must be, therefore, the main artery of our activity—to be among the most active, persistent and capable fighters for this program of the labor movement.

Our skill must be reflected in our ability to single out in each industry, local and shop that part of labor's program which affects these workers most intimately. In one place the fight against unemployment, in another against speed-up, in still another around the problems of automation and

ranks of the Party on all phases of our work. A profound process of re-examination is going on. There are differences of opinion within our ranks on a whole host of questions. There is nothing alarming about this. For only an open, frank and vigorous discussion in which every member honestly and frankly states his or her position, can guarantee that we will emerge with a stronger party and one more capable of truly serving and advancing the welfare of

in some places for the 30-hour week.

In most places to find the right form to develop the struggle for greater Negro representation in union leadership, for civil liberties, for greater independent political action before and after the '56 elections.

And in all places to fight for higher wages to find the ways of furthering the drive to organize the unorganized especially in the South, and to encourage the broadening of unity of the labor movement, especially at the grass roots level.

The greatest strength of our party should be its overall correctly generalized experience of the working class. That is why a main direction must be given at all times to the current central struggle facing the working class.

Such a struggle is now being waged in the Great Steel Strike which should be the rallying point for the entire labor movement.

Our experiences here in Chicago, prove that only around such activities can we build strong coalitions of all types of workers in the shops and locals, especially in this true when we temper our activities with being practical and modest.

Another problem that exists is the tendency in large sections of the labor movement, leadership and rank and file as well—toward having many illusions about the common interest of management and labor or to put it another way to feel that there are "fruits of class collaboration." Is it not the role of Marxists to educate in a popular way the "nature of the enemy—Big Business" which the workers face every day in their struggles. We must skillfully and consistently nurture a class-consciousness among the American workers which helps them and us to learn the broader lessons from the everyday fight to protect and improve our standards of living.

SOCIALIST ADVANTAGES

Together with the participation in the everyday struggles of the working class and introducing a greater degree of class-consciousness in the course of these struggles, we must find the most effective methods of popularizing the advantages that Socialism would bring in America.

This means popularizing the achievements of Socialism in other countries and showing how these lessons could be used in working out our own native forms of Socialism. But even more conclusive for American workers would be to prove dramatically how on the basis of our own industries, farms, natural resources, culture and democratic forms and traditions,

the American people and the cause of Socialism.

We trust that this discussion will mark a new stage; in that it will help further deepen our understanding of the past, both in its positive and negative feature, as well as increasingly bring forth much more thinking with regard to future perspectives.

We urge upon everyone fullest participation in this discussion.

DISCUSSION COMMITTEE
COMMUNIST PARTY

Socialism would make giant steps toward the full realization of the American heritage of "Life, Liberty and the Pursuit of Happiness."

Everyone agrees on the need to build a mass popular Socialist party in America. But we strongly feel that to conceive of such a party being organized overnight is unrealistic. Do comrades who propose this quickie method suggest dissolving the party and reorganizing ourselves as the "new mass party." Do they propose organizing a party with socialist individuals and groupings who today are further away from the American workers than we are? Or if not so then what do they propose? But in making proposals let's face facts as they are. We suggest that any Marxist organization worth its salt must be rooted in the American working class.

It is our feeling that to the extent we correct our mistakes and begin to make ourselves a modest example of how an effective Marxist party should function among American workers, encourage other socialist-minded groups of workers who do not care to join us as we are to set up their own form of organization and develop the most fraternal relations with all socialist-minded people—to that extent will we be laying a realistic groundwork for an effective and popular Socialist party which is rooted in the American working class.

Patience in this instance is surely a virtue. What has not been accomplished in decades will not be accomplished with the wave of an editorial. By realistically weighing every possibility and every avenue we can contribute most practically to reaching as quickly as possible this cherished goal of a great party of Socialism in America.

MEMBERS MUST GRASP THEORY

One comrade especially made a fine contribution to the discussion when he said "there is nothing wrong with our Marxist-Leninist science, what has been wrong is our incorrect use of this great science." And he added, "one of the main reasons for that is the fact that the workers in our party have never been made sufficiently familiar with the basic principles and methods of that science."

Up to now our working class comrades have only been acquainted with the findings of the leadership and were therefore poorly equipped to judge whether the science was being applied correctly. The basis of criticism and correction must become a widespread understanding of our science and its methods by our entire membership (Continued on Page 7)

Letters from Readers



"Don't Let Segregation Question Drift Along"

AMARILLO, Texas.

Dear Editor:

Regarding the question of Segregation I feel that you are simply butting your head against a stone wall. Right here in Texas they are building separate swimming pools and separate schools for white and colored. In fact the people of Texas has no regard for any decisions of the United States Supreme Court. We have 6 candidates for Governor and all of them are for segregation, some not openly, others openly and they defy the Government to stop segregation. Likewise our Senators. Oh yes, the President is against segregation by his talk but neither of the Old Parties are willing to enforce the Supreme Court's decision regardless of what they say. So what?

I was born in the Michigan woods 81 years ago, worked on a farm later in the Southwest, worked for the railroad. Yes, we had segregation then and do today in Michigan. We whites are segregated ourselves. I have carried a union card for years, believe in organization. But today I feel perfectly at home with a bunch of Laborers or in a railroad beanery. Yet what would I do at a Chamber of Commerce Banquet? I would not know how to act, so I do not go with this class of People. Likewise I do not attend the First Baptist Church at Amarillo with its 6,000 members and that costs \$8,000 to operate per week. I go to some small church around the corner where I feel at home. I believe the Colored People of Texas feel more at home in their own churches, lodges and

More Letters on Page 7

schools. Yet, some of the best players on the Amarillo Class A Ball team are colored. They get as much or more applause for a good play as the whites. But they do not eat or room together. We have one of the best Colored football teams in Texas. They do not play the whites, yet the whites contribute to their support. Same for the colored schools and churches. I am against segregation as much as you are and hope it someday comes to pass but I do not see it in my life time. In politics I am a Life Member of the National Greenback Party. I can remember the election of 1884 and every one since. We too do have a Candidate For President and Vice President. No, we will not elect them yet here in Texas. We cannot even vote for them for the laws in a great many states do not provide for their names on the ballot. Do you think that is right? Do not let the Segregation question drift along, people will forget about it as they do here in Texas. —A. M.

Letters from Readers

Union Man Says
"Help the Wife"

Dear Editor:

Our re-evaluation of our work has been long overdue. I would like to comment on a letter in your paper. E. M. says a wife should not expect her husband to give up a union meeting so that she can do some kind of activity.

Of course industrial work is a field that more and more people ought to participate in. Let me hasten to add that I am concerned as to whether the above individual is working effectively in the shop. Can the above individual begin to appreciate the many problems women workers have if he has a very poor relationship with his wife? Are we to tell the women workers that they must wait until socialism before they can expect any progress on the question. Surely a little housework on the part of some men is not a real solution to the problem. But until we come up with a better solution to the problem what else can we do?

—A UNION MAN.



More Leaders Should Write Their Views

NEW YORK.

Dear Editor:

The supplement you have published for the last two weeks, with material contributed by Communist leaders, is a very useful forum. The level of contributions so far, however, is decidedly spotty.

The main criticism, as expressed by Fred Fine, is that the national leaders are lagging in offering leadership. We have heard important words from Steve Nelson and Max Weiss; but where are the others?

Is it right to assume that we have national cadres with close ties with basic workers? Is it right to assume that these comrades are thinking? Where is the voice of the working class—to the extent that we have access to it?

Are they all satisfied with what has so far been published? Where are the minority views?

Did they all think Gene Dennis' sketchy notes, mistitled a Report, was a good basis for organizing discussion? It is, only insofar as we rely on our own devices to criticize its manifold weaknesses.

Manny Blum, Nat Charley, Tony Krchmarek, and the rest who know the workers—what do they think?

—STANLEY ARCHER.



The American Road to Socialism

For a New Look at Democratic Centralism

By A. B. MAGIL

REVELATIONS OF abuses and crimes that took place in the Soviet Union under Stalin's one-man rule have focussed attention on the question of democracy under socialism and within the Communist Parties. In the case of the Communist Party of the United States the shocking disclosures concerning the Soviet Union and other socialist countries have only lent impact, depth and urgency to the discussion of inner-Party democracy that had begun informally even before the 20th Congress of the Soviet Party.

As our discussion has developed, the question has occasionally been raised whether the chief structural principle of Communist Parties in all countries, democratic centralism, is valid for the United States. To some, democratic centralism is the villain of the piece, responsible for bureaucracy and inadequate democracy in the American Party and bearing much of the blame for errors in political estimates and tactics.

DEMOCRATIC CHARACTER OF C. P.

First, let us get our bearings a bit. Some Communists write and speak as if our Party were the most undemocratic organization in the United States and as if virtually all other organizations were models of democracy. The fact is that a political party which represents the working class and the interests of the majority of the people is by its very nature immeasurably more democratic than the parties of big business or other organizations not based on the popular interest, irrespective of the practices and procedures that prevail in them.

In addition, even people's organizations, like the trade unions, the National Farmers Union, Americans for Democratic Action, NAACP, American Jewish Congress, etc., leave much to be desired from the standpoint of internal democracy. Nevertheless, we cannot be content with the democratic social core of the Communist Party and assume that nothing needs to be done to assure that it functions in a democratic way.

However, this question cannot be considered in the abstract. We would ignore the facts of life if we did not recognize that the absence of real legality for Communists in American life—a situation which did not begin with the Smith Act arrests but has been greatly intensified since then—necessarily restricts democracy within the Party.

In saying this, let me add that in my opinion bureaucratic and anti-democratic practices have grown up in our Party—partly in imitation of other Communist Parties, partly as a result of American capitalist influences—which far exceed what is required by security considerations. These practices, which stifle free discussion and stunt the initiative of the membership, need to be drastically changed.

WHAT IS DEMOCRATIC CENTRALISM

It is legitimate to inquire whether and to what degree democratic centralism has been responsible for this situation. What do we mean by democratic centralism? It is surprising that in the Constitution of the Communist Party of the U.S.A., which states that "In accord with the principles of democratic centralism . . . Communist Party members shall be involved in the formulation of major policies and shall have the right and duty to examine the execution of policies," no definition is given

of democratic centralism.

Turning to another authoritative source, the Constitution of the Soviet Party, as adopted at its 19th congress in 1952, we learn that democratic centralism signifies:

"(a) Election of all leading Party bodies from the highest to the lowest; (b) periodical reports of the Party bodies to their Party organizations; (c) strict Party discipline and subordination of the minority to the majority; (d) absolutely binding character of the decisions of higher bodies upon lower bodies."

Every people's organization of national scope faces in some form the problem of combining internal democracy with centralized leadership. This problem is especially acute for a workers' party which aims to organize the struggles of the working class and its allies and eventually to lead them to socialism in a country ruled by a minority of monopoly capitalists, who have at their disposal powerful instruments of repression as well as nearly all the media for molding the public mind.

LENIN'S ROLE

It was to cope with this problem that Lenin in the early years of this century developed the principles of democratic centralism and sharply combated those who advocated a looser form of organization. He also pointed out that in essence this struggle was also developing in other Socialist parties—the German, French, Italian—and that everywhere the opportunist anti-Marxist wing sought to undermine centralized leadership and discipline by demanding greater local autonomy in the name of "democracy."

While the general aspect of this problem was international, the democratic centralism evolved by Lenin and the Bolshevik Party was a product of specifically Russian conditions. These conditions were characterized by great economic backwardness, semi-feudal social relations, absolutist dictatorship and the absence of democracy. This situation necessitated extreme centralization in the Marxist party, sometimes at the expense of internal democracy, and strong discipline, often akin to military discipline.

After the Soviet Revolution democratic centralism evolved during the first few years in conditions of civil war and foreign intervention. In this period the struggle between Marxist and anti-Marxist trends in the Socialist parties of other countries also came to a head and led to the split in world socialism and the birth of Communist Parties.

INFLUENCED BY RUSSIAN EXPERIENCE

It was natural and inevitable that under these circumstances the immature Communist Parties in the capitalist countries, struggling to rid themselves of opportunist barnacles still clinging to them as well as of ultra-left tendencies, should have been strongly influenced by the much more experienced Communist Party of the world's first socialist state.

Thus the "Conditions of Affiliation to the Communist International," written by Lenin and adopted by its second congress (1920) stated:

"The parties affiliated to the Communist International must be built up on the principle of democratic centralism. In the present epoch of acute civil war the Communist Party will be able to perform its duty only if it is organized in the most centralized manner, only if iron discipline bordering on military discipline prevails in it, and if its party center is a powerful organ of authority, enjoying wide powers and the general confidence of the

members of the party."

(Selected Works Vol. 10, p. 204). It is obvious that this type of democratic centralism did not conform then or at any time since to American conditions.

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THE THIRD congress of the Comintern adopted a lengthy resolution on organizational structure and methods of work which spelled out in great detail exactly how the individual Communist Parties should conduct their activity. By the fourth congress in 1922 Lenin recognized this was wrong. "The resolution is an excellent one," he said in a report to the congress, "but it is almost thoroughly Russian, that is to say, almost everything is taken from Russian conditions . . . I have the impression that we made a big mistake with this resolution, namely, that we ourselves have blocked our own road to further success." (Selected Works, vol. 10, p. 332).

Nevertheless, the Russian type of democratic centralism undoubtedly made an important historic contribution to the evolution of the Communist Party of the United States and the world Communist movement. It served as an antidote to the Socialist Party setup under which every member could do pretty much as he pleased (provided he didn't please to behave too much like a Marxist), and party decisions were violated with impunity. Democratic centralism was also an antidote to anarchist and IWW conceptions, which denied the role of organization and leadership in the working-class struggle.

MODIFIED OVER YEARS

In practice democratic centralism was modified over the years by our Party and other Communist Parties. Not all the modifications can be said to have been for the better. Here again the practices of the Soviet party, which for so long was engaged in bitter struggles against internal and external enemies under the increasingly dictatorial leadership of Stalin, adversely affected the parties in other countries.

Almost completely lost in the shuffle was another aspect of Lenin's views on democratic centralism. In an article, "The St. Petersburg Split in 1907," which unfortunately is not included in Lenin's Selected Works, he wrote:

"The Russian Social-Democratic Labor Party (the original name of the Communist Party) is organized democratically. This means that the business of the Party is conducted by its members, directly or through representatives, and that all members are equal without exception. All the officials, all the leading bodies, all the institutions of the party are elected, responsible and may be recalled. In order to make sure that a decision shall be really democratic, it is not sufficient to gather together delegates of the organization. It is necessary that all the members of the organiza-

tion, in electing the delegates, shall independently and each one for himself express their opinion on all controversial questions which interest the whole of the organization. Democratically organized parties and leagues cannot on principle avoid taking the opinion of the whole of the membership without exception, particularly in important cases, when the question under consideration is of some political action in which the mass is to act independently, as for example, a strike elections, the boycott of some local establishment, etc.

... Not all political questions can be decided by a referendum of the whole Party membership. This would entail continuous, wearying and fruitless voting. But the important questions, especially those which are directly connected with definite action by the masses themselves, must be decided democratically, not only by a gathering of delegates, but by a referendum of the whole membership." (Lenin on Organization, pp. 19-20, Emphasis in original).

PROBLEM OF CO-OPTION

Though conditions in our country are certainly much freer than they were in czarist Russia, how many members of Party committees—section, region, state committees and the National Committee—owe their posts to appointment rather than election, or, as it is sometimes euphemistically called, "co-option?" And can any Party member recall when he participated in a referendum?

It is usually forgotten that the issue of Trotskyism in the Soviet Communist Party was decided in 1927 by a referendum. The Trotskyites were badly beaten, receiving only 4,000 votes, about one-half percent of the total. If any referendum has since been held in the Soviet Party, no one has heard of it. In general, submission of important questions to a vote of the membership has not, as far as I know, been practiced by Communist Parties for many years. This reflects the one-sided development of democratic centralism, in which, regardless of objective conditions, centralization has been exaggerated and democracy unduly restricted.

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CLEARLY, before we conclude that democratic centralism, which is not a rigid formula and can be adapted to changing conditions, is "un-American," we ought to try practicing it. However, in saying this, I would also caution against treating democratic centralism as a holy of holies.

Is democratic centralism one of the fundamental principles of Marxist-Leninist science of the same order as historical materialism, the theory of surplus value and the theory of imperialism? In my opinion it is not. Democratic centralism is a means to an end. If a better means can be found, let's not hesitate to adopt it. But let's make certain it's real. (Continued on Page 10)

The Main Arena of Activity

(Continued from Page 6)
and especially our working class members.

We feel, therefore, that it must be a prime responsibility of leadership to itself master the science of Marxism-Leninism and to find the ways of making this science the property of the entire membership and in turn the strongest weapon of the working class in its struggle against monopoly capitalism.

Many of the opinions expressed in this article, are also a result of numerous discussions we have had with former party

members and progressive friends in our shops and locals. Some were held individually and quite a few in organized groups. Many of the suggestions made are already in the process of being tested in life which in the final analysis will give us the most effective answers.

We plan to continue our discussions through many forms but we feel it is now necessary to simultaneously begin to accelerate our activities among our fellow workers on the basis of applying our opinions for improving our work.

TV VIEWS

The Fox that Blows the Hunting Horn

By BEN LEVINE

HERBERT BROWNELL helped the Corn Products Refining Co. launch a new program recently which, in the present summer desert, began as an oasis and turned into a mirage. The program, called "Press Conference," assembles the brightest Washington reporters every Wednesday at 8 p.m. on Channel 2, and turns them loose on a prominent personage. In this game of fox and hounds, Brownell supplied a novel element. He blew his own horn.

By the rules of the game, the quarry opens with an important news story. Brownell trumpeted forth the announcement that the Justice Department was about to sue General Motors for monopoly in the manufacture of buses.

Thereby Brownell more than met the man-bites-dog definition of what is news. One might even say, looking at it from the point of view of the Republican Attorney General, that it was in the nature of Man Bites God.

HERBERT, the fox, giving his trust-busting yelp, was off with a gay jump, but the press hounds—Marguerite Higgins of the Trib, Robert Riggs of the Louisville Courier-Journal, and the others—were close behind.

One reporter wanted to know whether Brownell, as the Repub-



lican Party's chief strategist, wasn't timing this anti-trust action on the eve of elections.

Here Herbert covered himself with the toga of the Attorney General. Nothing was further from his thoughts than politics. He was only fulfilling his duty. A complaint was made and the wheels of justice moved. Next question.

Did Mr. Brownell now approve of the slogan, "What's good for GM is good for the country?"

Here Herbert the fox doubled his tracks and danced in swift circles. He dazzled his dizzy brain with suave circumlocutions, and by the time I found my way through the tangled underbrush of oratory there was no trace left of the question.

Nor could Herbert be caught answering the query as to how many anti-trust convictions were achieved by his administration. He sidestepped that one with footwork about plans for appeals to the Supreme Court.

THE FOX, in this game, not only blew the horn, he also gave blasts on the referee's whistle. Whenever the chase grew hot he leaped into forbidden territory by invoking the magic word, "Security." At this word, the skeptical sentinels of society, so ready with sharp lances to puncture the inflated balloons of oratory, lowered their weapons respectfully.

They passed off in silence Brownell's intimation that the Soviet Union got its atomic knowledge from laymen in American government posts. They accepted meekly the statement about mythical "losses" in atomic

production.

I had the feeling that a reporter who expressed qualms on this point would at once become the pursued and Mr. Brownell would change into the pursuer.

At the mere mention of Communism the hounds in this game quieted and lay down, and the quick brown fox jumped over the lazy dogs.

Free as the gentlemen of the press seemed to be, their silence on this sacred subject was for me the exception that proved Wall Street rule.

THE PRESS conference is not all illusion, however. Within its bounds it is real enough, and the bounds can be extended.

The inquiring reporter, respecting no rank, has his roots in American history. The American journalists who go through fire and water for the facts without fear or favor were bred in hundreds of thousands of towns. The best of them were men like Jack London, John Reed, Lincoln Steffens.

On the other hand the ferret for facts at any price has its seamy side, developed by the money-makers in this field to the point where a tabloid paper in recent weeks cynically hampered a frantic mother's search for her stolen baby.

That remarkable French writer and visitor to these shores more than 100 years ago, Alexis de Tocqueville, had already noted both the good and bad tendencies of the American press.

"The characteristics of the American journalist," wrote de Tocqueville in 1835, "consist in an open and coarse appeal to the passions of the populace; and he habitually abandons the prin-

ciples of political science to assail the character of individuals, to track them into private life, and disclose all their weaknesses and errors. . . ."

At the same time De Tocqueville wrote concerning the American press: "Its eye is open constantly to detect the secret spring of political designs and to summon the leaders of all parties to the bar of public opinion."

He traces the free spirit of the press to the fact that in America (in 1835) "nothing is easier than to set up a newspaper, and a small number of readers suffices to defray the expenses of the editor."

MONOPOLY in the newspaper field has outdated the last remark in this country, where today 85 percent of the press plumps for one party, the GOP. But the habits and memories of freedom are deep in the heart of Texas and New England and New York, and the TV press conferences reflect them albeit all too faintly.

Yes, the tradition lingers, but it needs more flesh and blood. Yet the TV show made me feel it would be a fine thing if the socialist countries, whose achievements and plans are the hope of the war-shadowed world, could develop their own hardy breed of reporters who can put at least mildly embarrassing questions in the glare of TV publicity to officials in high places.

For even in the socialist countries it has been discovered that officials are human and that it is silly to think a vast country can go to pot unless a god-like creature is at the helm. Socialism, it is now conceded, needs fewer ikons and more iconoclasts.

How T

By ART SHIELDS

A BOMB burst among a group of paraders in San Francisco just 40 years ago today — on July 22, 1916. Eleven workmen lay dead and dying. A frightful crime had been committed. But the District Attorney did not try to find the killers. He arrested five union men and women instead. And the frame-up of Tom Mooney, the militant organizer of the AFL street railway men, and Warren K. Billings, the young shoe worker, and three co-defendants, began. . . .

This was the classic frame-up in labor history. The biggest employers were behind it. They were starting the open shop drive that wrecked the Bay unions for years. And they were determined to kill Mooney and other militants, who stood in their way, so the DA was given the funds to buy the "eye witness" liars he needed.

The "evidence" seemed overwhelming. It was many times stronger than the "evidence" cooked up against the Rosenbergs and Martin Sobell by the FBI, Saypol and Cohn. For every corner of the Mooney-Billings frame-up was tightly nailed down.

And yet—every nail in the frame-up was pulled up at last.

TOM MOONEY knew the meaning of capitalist oppression. He grew up as a barefoot boy in the poorest of Irish families. His widowed mother could barely feed her kids from her wages as a scrub woman, without buying any shoes. So Tom went to work as a child, and learned the molder's trade. He hated oppression, and became a Socialist, who believed the land and industries belonged to the people. And he was a rank and file trade union leader from youth.

San Francisco was the strongest union town in America in those days. The city had two Labor Party mayors in the Century's first dozen years. And nearly every craftsman was a member of an AFL union. But there were two big gaps in the labor front. The gas and electric company and the biggest street car line remained open shop, through an unwritten pact between the bankers and conservative labor leaders.

This gap Mooney and his friends tried to fill. And the Frame-up System quickly marked them as targets. In 1913 Mooney was arrested during an unsuccessful strike against the Pacific Gas & Electric Co., the octopus of Northern California. A false charge of possessing dynamite was lodged against him. But a jury's "Not Guilty" defeated the plot.

MEANWHILE Mooney was urging his fellow delegates to the AFL Central Labor Council to unionize the main street car system. Job conditions were wretched, he pointed out. The carmen would join up if they had good backing.

Mooney was especially persistent during the San Francisco World's Fair in 1915. The employers did not dare risk a strike when the world was watching the Bay city, he told the delegates. But Mooney was blocked by ultra-conservative leaders again. A street car strike was out of the question, they said. It would disrupt the World's Fair. And Mooney cried out in reply at a Council meeting:

"The British miners laid down their tools during a World War," said Mooney. "But you're afraid to strike during a World's Fair."

A San Francisco motorman reported this speech to me long after. International President Mahon

progressive movement was unwavering and single-minded.

Not only in his political writing did he express the strivings of progressive humanity and the best in the Jewish people. This spirit permeated also his work on the writing, but also his work on the theatre and culture. We shall miss him grievously.

Student of Theatre, Critic, Writer, Humanist

By LOUIS HARAP

IN THE DEATH of Nathaniel Buchwald, progressive Yiddish journalism and culture suffered an irreparable loss and the American theatre was bereft of one of its outstanding critics. Those of us who were privileged to work with him had no inkling of his failing health when he was carried off literally without warning on July 7 two weeks after a heart attack.

One hardly realized that he was 66 years old. His outlook and spirit were so young, his love of life and, above all, of the theater, were so vital that death seemed remote from him. For "Butch," as we called him affectionately, was no narrow typewriter slave. He loved the good things of life and lived as a full man.

Nathaniel Buchwald was born in a Ukrainian shtetl (small Jewish town) in 1890 and reached this country in 1910. Soon afterward he attended the University of Georgia and Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute and received his bachelor of science degree from New York University—in chemistry, strangely enough. But he was soon writing, in English at first. Already in 1918, when he was 28, he was sufficiently recognized as a critic to have been selected to write the chapter on "Yiddish" in the third volume of the Cambridge History of American Literature, which appeared in 1921, a work in which each chapter was contributed by a leading authority. Although I suspect that he would not later have agreed with all his observations in this chapter, his incisive, sometimes biting style was already fixed.

He was then writing for the Jewish Daily Forward. But when the Freiheit was established in 1922 by left wing Jewish Socialists who had broken off from the right wing, he was one of its founders and continued on its staff up to the day he was stricken. He was one of the Freiheit's most

valued members, for he was outstanding in both political analysis and literary criticism. He became theater critic for the paper and, imbedded in the files of the paper is a distinguished body of writing on the Yiddish and general American theater. In the last few years Buchwald was again brought close to the English speaking reader through his monthly column, "In the Theater," in Jewish Life.

HIS ACTIVITY was by no means limited to the paper. His devotion to Jewish culture impelled him to translate plays into Yiddish for the progressive drama-

tic group, the Ensemble Theater.

In the post-war period he translated for this theatre two plays, J. B. Priestley's They Came to City and Lion Fuchtwanger's The Devil in Boston. The latter author wrote Buchwald that the Yiddish translation was even better than the English. And a few years ago Buchwald published his Yiddish for Adults, an introduction to the Yiddish language.

He also created in Yiddish on his own—there were many sketches for production at Camp Lakeland. A few years ago he also wrote the libretto for Maurice Rauch's cantata, Sholem Aleichem Dir, Amelike (Hello, America). His services

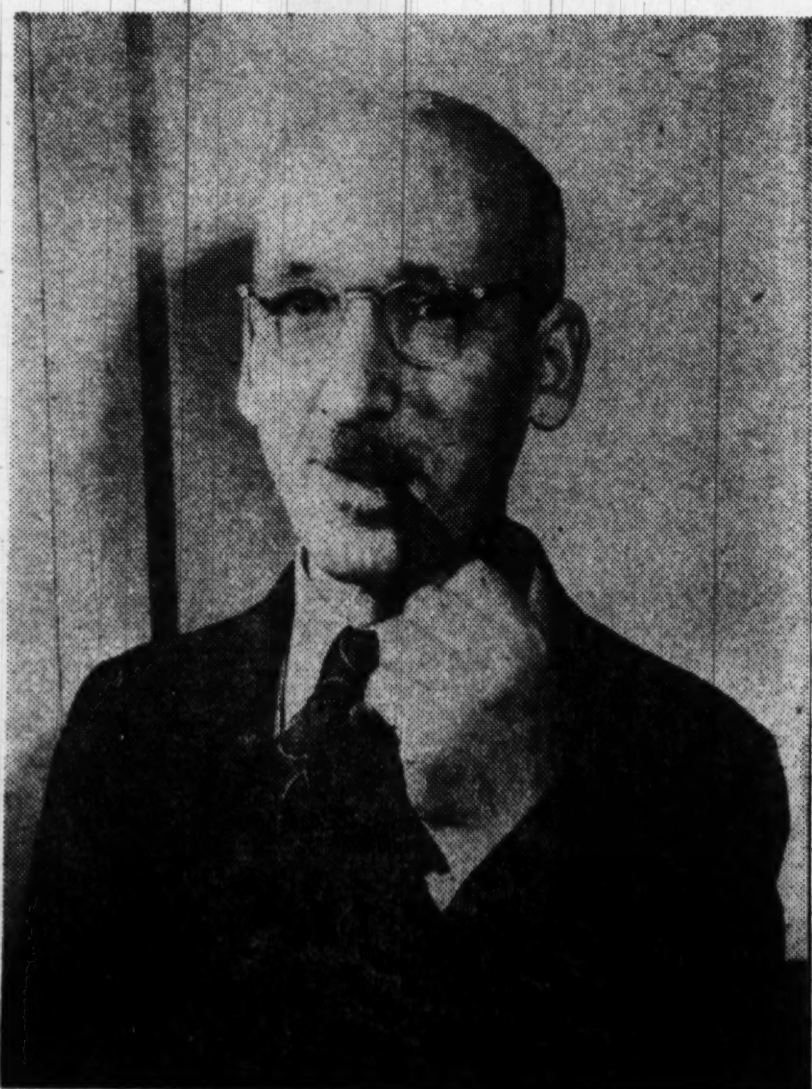
as advisor and provider of materials for the Yiddish cultural organizations were many.

But Buchwald's first love was the theatre and it was in this area that he achieved his highest distinction. He was generally recognized throughout the Yiddish theatre—not only on the left—as a leading, if not the best of its critics. But his was no academic interest. For he was a founder of the Artef, a Yiddish art theatre that flourished in the thirties and was undoubtedly one of the very best ever seen in this country.

HE LECTURED to students of this theatre and they were so impressed that they urged him to commit the lectures to a book. The work went slowly and in 1943 he finally published what remains as his monument, Theatre, a 457-page Yiddish work in two parts, "Art of the Theater" and "Yiddish Theatre in America." This work was recently translated into Hebrew in Israel and has sold several thousand copies there.

So, when Buchwald visited Israel with his wife Stella last year, he was welcomed with the utmost respect by the leading people in all the theatres of Israel. He had extensive discussions with all of them. He gave them his usual frank and appreciative analysis of the virtues and shortcomings of their theatres. He also spent some time in Paris on this trip and wrote a long and illuminating series of articles in the Morning Freiheit on the theatres in these countries.

In a short article one can only mention some highlights of Buchwald's rich and varied career. But they are enough to give some notion of the caliber of the man we have lost. He was not only a distinguished stylist. He was also a man of rare perception, independence and integrity. His standards were of the most rigorous and he fought all his life against reaction, sham, commercialism and opportunism in the theatre and culture. Above all, his devotion to the pro-



NATHANIEL BUCHWALD

They Framed Mooney 40 Years Ago

The name of Tom Mooney is known on every continent and in every language as the American working man who was framed and spent 21 years in prison until he was vindicated and freed.



Elizabeth Gurley Flynn at Mooney's bedside in Tom's last illness

An Editorial

There is no question but that Tom Mooney, were he alive today, would be the foremost crusader to free the framed-up victims of the Smith Act. He would remember that Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, now in prison, spent years of her life to see that justice was done for him and Warren K. Billings.

He would recall that, when he came out of prison, Miss Flynn's late co-worker, Robert Minor, had led the campaign that succeeded in saving him from the gallows. And he would know that old Bob, like

Elizabeth—two who were in the van of all who fought against the frame-up system—would be jailed under its provisions as he was.

The day Mooney came from prison, in Governor Olsen's office, he told the hushed assembly that he would dedicate the remainder of his life to build the unity of all workingmen and he would fight for the repeal of all laws that block that unity. The Smith Act is the first of such laws. In Tom's tradition all workingclass Americans should fight for amnesty of all Smith Act prisoners and for its repeal.

of the street railway men was frustrated and angry at the San Francisco leaders' position. He had been urging the Bay labor chiefs to help him unionize the men again and again. But he was always blocked by the deal with the utilities. So he turned to the fighting rank and filer—Tom Mooney—and gave him an organizer's commission in 1916.

TOM'S organizing drive got under way at a difficult time. The big San Francisco employers were engaged in a frenzied propaganda campaign to put America into the first world war. And Mooney was denounced in the press as a "red" and "unpatriotic" for trying to organize the carmen.

But Mooney pushed ahead. The workers were restive. A strike was called. And the deadly bomb exploded on downtown Market Street soon after.

The bomb exploded in the midst of a (War) Preparedness Day Parade, that the employers had promoted. Their workers had been conscripted to march in the ranks. And the bomb was apparently timed to kill common folks only.

The bomber may have been an employers' provocateur. That seems possible, since the utilities were using Pinkerton detectives against

the unions. But the bomber's identity remains hidden, because the DA was interested only in hanging Tom Mooney, the street carmen's leader, and his friends.

So Tom Mooney and his wife Rena, and Billings, and Ed Nolan, the AFL Machinist leader, and Israel Weinberg, a progressive taxi driver, were arrested and smeared as friends and murderers in the press.

NEW Mooney headlines flashed every day. The papers called him the "Red Bomber." They quoted and twisted his anti-war speeches, which, they said, showed his guilty intent. And then the parade of "eye witnesses" began.

Oxman, the "honest cattleman" from Oregon, identified Mooney as

the bomber.

McDonald, the "honest waiter," had "seen" Billings placing a suitcase of dynamite on the death spot.

Estelle Smith, the "honest matron," backed this testimony up. So did Mother Edeau and her daughter, whom the DA described as two godly women.

More "eye witnesses" were fished out of the stoolpigeon cellar week by week until Mrs. Mooney, Nolan and Weinberg were as good as convicted in advance of the trials.

The "evidence" of Mooney's guilt was sweeping over San Francisco like a tidal wave that summer, autumn and winter. And it was coupled with a volume of red-baiting and labor baiting, such as

America has never seen before. This smearing affected many people more than the "evidence" itself. And many well-to-do citizens felt like the Assistant District Attorney, Edward Cunha, who later confessed:

"So far as I was concerned . . . I was satisfied that Mr. Mooney should be convicted upon his activities alone. . . ."

"I was satisfied to have Mooney even hung on that theory . . . without any direct connection with the crime. . . ."

(Quoted by John Wexley in "The Judgement of Julius and Ethel Rosenberg.")

Cunha almost had his wish. For Mooney was sentenced to be hanged by the neck until dead, and Billings was sent up for life.

And then the public changed almost overnight. The defense had dug up absolute proof of innocence. The other defendants were saved. Demonstrations for Mooney and Billings sprang up in dozens of cities. And Judge Griffin, who sentenced Mooney to die, confessed a terrible injustice had been done.

"It was the dirtiest job ever done in a courtroom," Griffin told this writer later.

THE defense investigation was directed by a committee of more than 40 trade unions, headed by Robert Minor, the famous cartoonist and future Communist leader. The job was brilliantly done. And Bob produced knockout evidence like this:

1. THE CLOCK PHOTO: An amateur photographer had snapped Tom and Rena Mooney on the parapet of a roof a mile from the bombing at almost the exact time of the blast. They are watching the parade. The time was fixed by a clock across the street, which appeared on the film. The photographer had given his film to the cops, who suppressed the evidence until the defense got the facts.

2. OXMAN'S LETTER: An Illinois citizen produced a letter from "eye witness" Oxman, asking him to come to San Francisco to testify against Mooney. He'd be told what to say and be paid well, the letter said.

3. 90 MILES AWAY: A hotel keeper swore that the "honest cattleman" was in his hostelry, in a little town 90 miles away from San Francisco, on the day of the

bombing.

Later, Estelle Smith, the "honest matron," was revealed to be a prostitute in the pay of the DA. McDonald, the "honest waiter," confessed that he was a dope addict, who lied at the orders of the DA. And the Edeau women were shown to have been several miles away. Their explanation was original at least. Their "physical" bodies might have been absent, they conceded. But their "astral" bodies saw the crime enacted.

NEVERTHELESS the California Supreme Court refused to void the sentences. And Mooney would have hanged had not millions of workers cried for his freedom. The demonstrations were spurred by Minor's dramatic, 48-page pamphlet—"The Frame-up System"—which was distributed in editions totalling two to three millions.

The demonstrations reached their peak in the summer of 1917, when Russian workers marched on the American embassy in Petrograd. Free Mooney, "our brother," they cried.

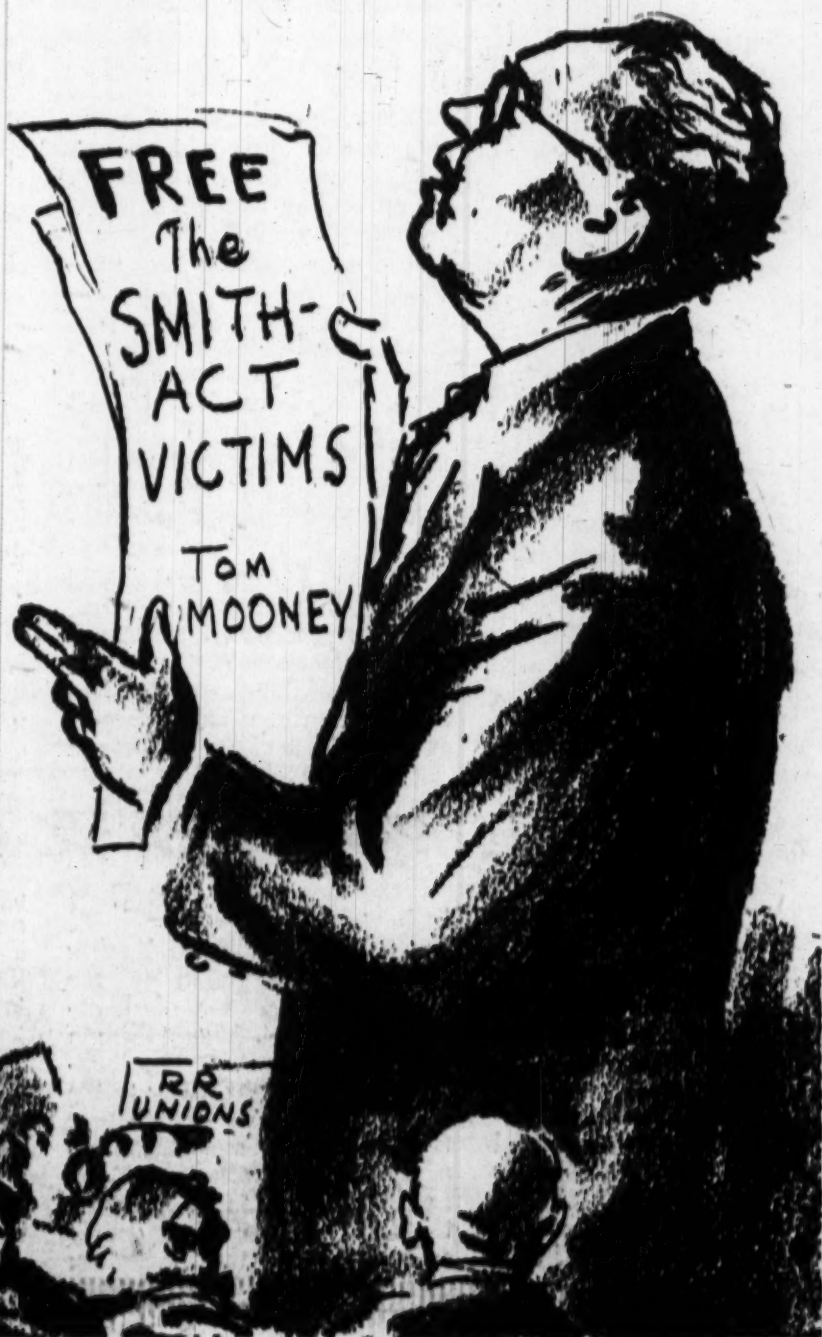
President Woodrow Wilson was alarmed. The chances of keeping Russia (then ruled by Kerensky) in the war were slipping away. And he begged the Governor of California to commute Mooney's sentence in view of the "international situation."

THIS was done. And Mooney and Billings stayed in prison another 21 years. They were not forgotten, however. The Daily Worker and other progressive papers and many trade unions kept demanding their freedom. Hundreds of "Free Mooney and Billings" meetings were held. And victory was won when Gov. Olsen was elected by AFL and CIO workers and other plain people on a New Deal ticket. Olsen promised to free Mooney the day he took office. And this promise was kept in January, 1939.

Mooney died a year later, a physically broken, but still lion-hearted man. But Billings—now a watchmaker—lives on in San Francisco.

Billings' special interest is the fight to free political prisoners. And his thoughts are mostly on Martin Sobell, who is doing 30 years in hellish Alcatraz Prison, a few miles from his home.

"Sobell was no more guilty than I was," he says.



Letters from Readers

Less Recipes, Please,
And More Guidance

TOM'S RIVER, N. J.
Dear Editor:

Being a steady reader of The Worker I will take the liberty in expressing my opinion of what the women's page should be. The valuable space in The Worker should deal with women's problems in the shop and factory on the farm and in the home.

Progressive mothers have problems with their schoolchildren and don't know how to solve them. The Worker should give them guidance. Instead The Worker gives recipes to its women readers. This we can find on all the food cans we buy and in recipe books.

I also like to express my opinion on the discussion carried on in The Worker. Comrades let's not go from one extreme to the next. True that we made mistakes in the past. It is wrong to say as the Philadelphian puts it that his twenty-five years with the Party was wasted. I don't feel that my thirty years in the party was wasted. With all the mistakes the party played an important role in all the struggles of the working class. I am confident with a new orientation on today's problems we will come out a stronger and better party.

—F. S.



Says "Philadelphian"
"Scolded" too Much

Dear Editor:

This letter is provoked by the discussion article of the "Philadelphian" in the Sunday worker of June 24.

First, I want to reply, not to the specific content of the article, but to the impatiently alarmed tone it uses. The Philadelphian expresses himself against the "cult of the individual," which he describes as the practice of overemphasizing the role and importance of leaders.

Why, then, must he scold Dennis and the National Committee on shortcomings in their report? Does he expect them to come up with the last word on all our problems the first crack out of the bag? If so, he is overemphasizing their role and importance.

The purpose of the report is not to solve our problems, but to state them, and give enough indication of the committee's thinking so that those with ideas of their own will have concrete toward which to direct their remarks. I think the report is fully adequate to this purpose.

The Philadelphian's article would have been more useful if he had spent less space on worry and more on supplying the deficiencies which worry him. For example, he is concerned about the causes of our leftism. Both he and Dennis deal much too briefly with this major question. The Philadelphian surely has more to say on this than he has already said. Even if he feels that his own thinking is not complete, let him start "thinking out loud" about it, so that the rest of us can help his thinking along.

For another example, he states categorically that "we were completely isolated from the movements which stopped McCarthy." I want this documented and gone into in detail. What movements? When? Where? I think he may be right, but the bald statement is not enough, if only because Walters is not stopped yet.

—E. T.

The American Road to Socialism

A New, Broader Mass Party of Socialism

By ALBERT BLUMBERG
(Second of two articles)

IT IS a good augury that our party discussion is giving increased attention to the question raised in Comrade Dennis' report of "the possibility of organizing a new and broader mass party of socialism." For this question, I believe, lies at the heart of any realistic consideration of future perspectives both for American Communists and for other socialist-minded groups and individuals.

In a sense, we Communists are now entering a more or less protracted period of transition. The central problem in this period, it seems to me, will be how best to contribute to the realization of the perspective of a new party of socialism. What I want to discuss here briefly are two things: certain wrong approaches to this perspective, and the relationship of this perspective to our main immediate tasks.

To begin with, certain ideas have been cropping up here and there in our discussion that distort both the concept of a new party and the role of the Communists in relation to such a party.

First, there is a tendency to talk of a new party of socialism as if it lay exclusively with us to organize it. This, of course, is not and cannot be the case. The possibility of such a party rests on the existence and growth of varied currents independent of ourselves. Its organization, obviously, can come about only through the action and interaction of different groupings. What does lie with us Communists to determine is the extent of the contribution—modest but indispensable—which we can make towards creating the conditions for a new party. And this will depend in the first instance upon how we correct, re-shape and strengthen our own policies, methods and organization.

BY THE SAME token, we have to reject any idea that a "quickie" solution to our situation can be found in the immediate organization of such a party. A broad new party cannot come into being in a matter of months. To entertain such a notion would only narrow our whole approach, and would hang us up on the unreal question—"whom can we unite with now?" Nor does our Party situation—serious though it is—require any such thing. What it does require is that we further develop our own thinking on the perspective for a new party and take immediate steps to engage in all manner of exchanges, nationally and locally, with other bona fide socialist-minded groups and individuals.

Finally, I think we should avoid setting up pre-fabricated, inflexible conditions and programs for a new party. In particular, we should not confuse the question of what we expect as a minimum of a new party of

socialism with that of working out our own immediate theoretical and organizational reorientation.

Now, as to the relationship between the perspective of a new party and our immediate tasks:

Our discussion and re-examination, it seems to me, will miss the mark unless we focus at all times on three inter-related tasks which condition the realization of this perspective.

The first is to contribute to the building of a labor and people's anti-monopoly coalition in the course of the coming election; to participate in the struggles for the most pressing needs of the people in the shops and communities and for the key national issues (civil rights economic; peace etc.) in Congress, the party conventions and the election campaigns; to be active in the mainstream unions and other people's organizations and to encourage the independent political action and organization of labor, the Negro people, the farmers, the youth, women, nationality groups, etc. — looking towards the next stage in a mass political realignment led by labor.

★

THE SECOND is to help further the specific conditions for a broad new party of socialism, as outlined in the Dennis Report—seeing this new party in particular as a key to strengthening the labor and people's anti-monopoly coalition by strengthening its socialist component. Viewed in this light, the concept of a new party emerges not as something divorced from the perspectives of the mass movement, but as integrally related to it.

This becomes more apparent if we ask where are the forces who eventually might make up such a party. They would come, it seems to me, from varied groupings. Among these would be:

a) The many socialist-minded rank-and-file trade unionists who in any event are the necessary base for such a party—as well as other forces active in the mainstream. At the same time, it is noteworthy that certain socialist-minded leaders in the labor, Negro and liberal organizations are playing an increasingly advanced and prominent role in the whole labor and people's movement.

Thus, these leaders, together with the rank-and-file unionists, comprise a socialist-minded current which is an accepted part of the mainstream, and which exerts a growing influence in the emerging anti-monopoly coalition. These leaders, for the most part, are by tradition strongly anti-Communist. They are, however, beginning to move away from extreme red-baiting, and to re-think their position on many questions.

b) The bona fide left-socialist forces, largely but not exclusively middle-class, many of whom have worked with Communists in one or another left-led movement in the past. These forces constitute a significant non-Com-

munist socialist trend. Although they are today largely isolated from the main mass movements because of their sectarian outlook, they too are no doubt giving new thought to their participation as socialists in the labor-people's coalition.

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IT SHOULD be added that these forces are extremely critical of past Communist methods and are frankly skeptical of our ability to change. The burden of proof in this instance is certainly ours.

c) The Communists, who combine advocacy of socialism with full support to the labor coalition. Although we Communists contribute to the coalition to a small but growing extent, we are not yet accepted as an acknowledged part.

Besides these more or less well-defined groupings, there are the large numbers of former members and supporters of the Socialist and the Communist Party.

Manifestly, no one can predict any set pattern for the eventual collaboration of such diverse groupings. It seems to me that the growing socialist currents will find expression in a number of ways in the immediate future, both nationally and locally. Not

the least important will be public forums like the Carnegie Hall meeting, as well as informal exchanges.

Our third task as Communists is to take prompt steps in the next months to re-shape and strengthen our own Party so as to facilitate our contribution to the anti-monopoly coalition and to the realization of the perspective of a new party.

In my opinion, we must continue the struggle to achieve a valid Marxist approach to all questions—taking as our point of departure at all times the interests of the American working-class and people, and maintaining a friendly, but independent and critical approach to other Communist parties and to the lands of socialism.

We must be conscious of our past errors and not hesitate to acknowledge them as an earnest of our determination to correct ourselves.

We must be prepared, in an atmosphere of free discussion, to strengthen the fight against left-sectarianism, to probe more deeply into the sources of our errors, and to review our application to the U.S.A. of the fundamental Marxist concepts and principles of organization.

Proposals on Party Democracy

Proposals submitted on party democracy and party structure to California State Board by various members for discussion:

1.—Delegated conferences should be convened on a section, regional, city, or county level, to which the clubs elect representatives, to discuss immediate questions facing us in the mass work of the party, even while the general discussion on the errors of the past period is still going on.

2.—The principle of regular conventions, and frequent elected conferences in between, must be established and adhered to.

3.—There must be a frequent review of policy, once established after widest discussion, to determine if it has met the test of experience.

4.—The party membership must be informed of differing points of view before a policy is decided upon, not just the final conclusion.

5.—Leading bodies, at least up to the county level, should be selected by direct representation, not indirect. They should consist of delegated bodies and function as a political assembly, to which the leadership is responsible, to which reports are made to verify policy, rather than to be used to mobilize for carrying out the line.

6.—There should be a "Bill of Rights" for the members in the Constitution; guaranteeing the right of dissent; no expulsion except for acts against the party and the working class; containing not just the right of appeal, but automatic appeal; including the right of recall of any leader;

co-options to leadership should be eliminated; make it obligatory to hear opinions of lower bodies and members and act on their proposals.

7.—The clubs should have greater autonomy in organizing their own agenda; the agenda should be simplified, and contain a "good and welfare" point, where members can raise any question or grievance.

8.—Leadership must not be narrowed down to full-timers, but must be broadened to include primarily comrades from industry, trade union and other mass work and experience.

9.—The question of leadership should not wait for conventions, which usually do not have the time to discuss and assess proposals for leadership; the discussions on leadership proposals should be opened up in the clubs, etc., in advance of the conventions.

10.—The standard of leadership should not just be based on how to bring the line down, but how to bring it up; that is, how to bring up experience from below and properly evaluate it for the formulation of policy.

11.—There must not only be a testing of policies based on the experience of the membership, in between conventions, but there must also be some provision by which the members can initiate discussion on possible changes of policy between conventions.

12.—In addition to constitutional provisions providing for the election of leadership, there should be local or state by-laws establishing how officers and leading committees should be elected.



More Discussion
Material on P. 14

Urges New Look at Democratic Centralism

(Continued from Page 7)

ly better.

UNDOUBTEDLY many changes are required in the American application of democratic centralism. Among them in my opinion, is that the "subordination of the minority to the majority" should also provide for the right of the minority to express itself even after a decision has been taken. In other words, the right to dissent, so deeply embedded in the American democratic tradition, needs to be incorporated into the practice of

our Party. Of course, a balance must be struck: the expression of a minority view cannot be allowed to assume forms that impede the execution of the majority decision. Yet even at the risk of opening the way to factional activity we must strive to provide channels within the Party and its press for dissenting views.

I think we ought to recognize both the urgent need to expand Party democracy in order to make it a more effective fighter for the peoples interests, as well

as the limits of that expansion. This internal process cannot take place under a glass, but joined to the external mass activity around the main issues that confront the people and around the 1956 election campaign. The discussion of the next few months and the Party convention should make it possible to agree on the specific internal changes required to help make our Party a much more significant force in American life and lay the basis for an eventual new mass party of socialism.



Barbecue Sauces

(Federated Press)

By JO LYNNE

THE HEART of a good barbecue is a spicy, savory sauce that clings and penetrates the meat and gives it a golden-brown, crisp crust. Tastes vary, of course, and the red hot sauce that is perfect for a southwesterner may scorch a northeastern's tongue. Some like garlic and others avoid it; others may be allergic to onions. Here are three tested sauces for various tastes.

QUICK-CHICK SAUCE

1-8 tsp pepper
1 tsp salt
1 cup water
1 tsp prepared mustard
2 tsp sugar
1 can condensed tomato soup
1 cup vinegar
1 tsp onion powder or 1 medium onion

1 tbs Worcestershire sauce
1-4 cup cooking oil
Blend dry ingredients; add remaining ingredients in order given and mix thoroughly. Makes about 1 quart, enough for 4 chickens outdoors and 3 indoors. For oven barbecuing, add ½ cup water to sauce and pour over chicken halves in pan.

ALL PURPOSE SAUCE

3-4 tsp salt
3-4 tsp paprika
2 tsp sugar
1-3 cup catsup
1 small onion, chopped fine
1-4 cup vinegar or lemon juice
2 tbs butter, margarine or oil
½ tsp pepper
2 tsp sugar
1-4 tsp garlic salt
1-3 cup tomato juice
2-3 cup water
½ tsp Worcestershire sauce
Measure all ingredients in pan or kettle. Heat to boiling. Keep

hot for basting. If sauce becomes too thick, add a little hot water. May be used for either outdoor or oven barbecuing and will be enough for 3 to 4 chickens or equivalent amount of other poultry, spareribs or other meat.

SOUTHERN STYLE SAUCE

1 large onion, grated
1 tbs dry mustard
3-4 tsp black pepper
½ bottle Worcestershire sauce
1 cup vinegar
1 cup water
1½ tbs brown sugar
1 tbs salt
1-4 tsp Tabasco or cayenne
3 cups tomato juice
1-3 cup butter, margarine or oil
Measure all ingredients in pan or kettle. Heat to boiling and use as described above.

BARBECUE TIPS

Poultry or meat should be prepared in advance by halving or quartering, then washed, drained and chilled. Brush with sauce and lay on grill with skin side up. Use two forks or fork and spoon to turn occasionally but avoid piercing the meat as this lets juice drain away. Baste with brush, spoon or best of all, a green stick wrapped on one end with a clean cloth.

Keep sauce near fire to keep it warm and handy. Half an average size chicken is enough for most adults; children will rarely eat more than a quarter bird. Cut into pieces before serving or slice a large bird. The remaining sauce may be simmered down and poured over the warm bird just before serving or it may be passed around for dipping.

A Monument for Kate

Girl Who Saved the Train

BOONE, Ia. — American railroading's most celebrated heroine, Kate Shelley, was honored here as Iowa's Governor Leo A. Hoegh (R) unveiled a monument on her grave in Sacred Heart cemetery.

The monument, dedicated to women in railroading, was voted by the Order of Railway Conductors and Brakemen (Ind) at its 1954 convention. The ORCB memorial plaque reads: "Here is a deed bound for legend—a story to be told until the last order fades and the last rail rusts."

Its unveiling occurred just 75 years after Kate Shelley's act of heroism, which took place July 6, 1881.

KATE, then 15 years old, was the Irish-born daughter of a C. & N. W. Railroad section boss. Just before midnight, a pusher engine testing track for washouts collapsed a flood-weakened bridge.

Two men were lost. Two survivors clung to tree-tops. To get help and, even more important, to warn the oncoming Atlantic Express with 200 aboard of the danger. Kate set out for Moingona station, crawling across a 500-foot trestle above the flooded Des Moines River in a cloud-burst and gale.

Seven years later, Kate told her story in a lecture at Dubuque:

"'Oh mother,' I said 'it is No. 11. They have gone down Honey Creek Bridge.' It seemed as still as death: as silent as the grave. The storm and all else was forgotten and I said that I must go to the help of the men, and to stop the passenger train that would soon be due at Moingona, the midnight train from the West.

"Remonstrance was of no avail—I felt I had to go."

THE BRIDGE she had to cross did not have ties close together, but widely spread apart.



"Five hundred feet of bridging lay before me," she said, "and a mis-step would send me down below the ties into the flood that was boiling there. The Des Moines River into which the hundred streams of its water shed had been pouring all that evening and night—each one swollen like Honey Creek—was a furious flood that had passed all bounds and covered all the lands about that were lower than the village, and was now straining hard at the bridge. . . .

"I got down on my hands and knees, carrying yet my useless lantern on my arm, and guiding myself by the stretch of rail, I began the weary passage of the bridge. . . . Halfway over, a piercing flash of lightning showed me the angry flood more closely than ever, and swept along upon it, a tree, the earth still hanging to its roots, was racing for the bridge, and it seemed for the very spot I stood upon. Fear brought me upright on my knees, and I clasped my hands in terror, and in prayer, I hope, lest the shock should carry out the

bridge."

The tree, however, went under the bridge and Kate ran on to the station to stop the train.

Will Durant Hits The Blacklist

WILL DURANT, well-known author of "The Story of Philosophy" expressed "shock" at learning that a Congressional Committee "can legally compel an American citizen to ruin the careers of friends" by demanding that they become informers.

Though he did not name Arthur Miller by name, he seemed to be referring to the playwright's case. Miller was threatened with contempt of Congress citation unless he acts the informer, giving names of writers whom he knew a decade or more ago. Durant asks: "Are we witnessing the death of an American tradition that gave us our meaning and mission in history?" He asked these questions in a letter to the New York Times this week.

Why You Get Headaches

By A DOCTOR

EVERYBODY gets headaches at some time or another, and a headache is always a symptom, never a disease in itself. In fact, it can be a symptom of many different ailments.

That is why it is worth paying more attention to what causes the headache than simply trying to get rid of it with a couple

of aspirin, although that is usually an effective treatment.

All sorts of things appear to make adults' heads ache, although children rarely seem to suffer from this particular trouble, and we do not know at all how headaches are produced, although we know plenty about what produces them and what relieves them.

One common cause is the ordinary strain and stress of living. Overwork, an argument—or the self-control required to avoid one!—can all produce a violent headache.

Another common cause is being in a stuffy atmosphere. Too many hours in an overheated

room with no windows open will make many people's heads ache. Obviously it is wise to avoid such conditions as far as possible, to insist on proper ventilation at one's work, and to sleep in an unheated room, with windows wide open.

But there are other headaches which have more specific causes. For example, earache or neuralgia, or a bad tooth, may cause severe headaches, which we call "referred headaches."

ANOTHER cause, and one that seems to be growing more common, is sinusitis. It is characteristic of sinusitis to cause a violent pain in the brows and cheek bones, which disappears completely and quite suddenly every evening.

This often develops at the end of a heavy cold, when the hollow spaces in the skull become inflamed.

But it can also develop as a low-grade but long-lasting infection, which does not produce a temperature or any other serious symptoms, but goes grumbling on, week after week, making life wretched and work difficult for the sufferer.

It is now believed that one cause of sinusitis getting a hold is living too much in centrally-

heated rooms and then going out into contrasting cold.

U. S. residents seem to suffer more from sinusitis than any other people, and they have, of course, more central heating, day and night, at home and at their places of work, than any other people.

If the trouble becomes very bad, the sinuses may have to be washed out or drained by an ear, nose and throat surgeon, but normally the infection disappears after a time.

Until then the victim must try to reduce the headaches, with aspirin or codein in reasonable quantities, and by trying to avoid sudden changes of temperature and atmosphere—such as going out of a hot, stuffy room into a frosty morning.

Then there is the "sick headache"—migraine. This is a really devastating form which usually knocks the sufferer out for some hours.

Migraine often begins with curious, whirling spots before the eyes—or "spinning cogwheels," and being able to see only half of anything at a time.

Semi-blindness may be followed by tingling patches on the skin, violent pins and needles, blurred speech, and sickness finishing up with a very bad headache indeed.

Migraine is caused by a spasm of the blood vessels of the brain. If one looks into the back of a patient's eye when he is having an attack one can actually see the vessels in spasm.

So now we give migraine sufferers a drug which causes blood vessels to dilate, which seems to act as a specific cure in almost all cases.

ALL SORTS of things can cause the blood vessels to get "the cramps" like this—I have



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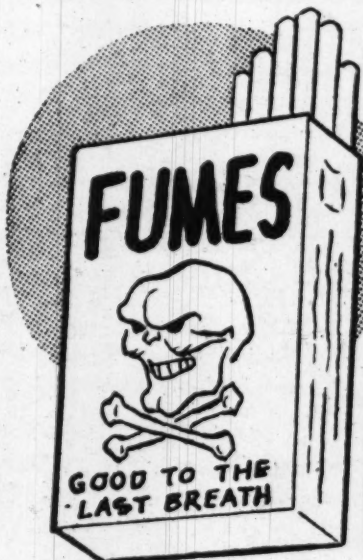


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One common cause is the ordinary strain and stress of living. Overwork, an argument—or the self-control required to avoid one!—can all produce a violent headache.

Another common cause is being in a stuffy atmosphere. Too many hours in an overheated



known people who developed migraine as a result of a sudden bright flash of light (reflected from a car's windshield, for instance), or smelling hot tar.

Some people believe all sorts of allergies may be responsible for migraine, and try leaving things out of their diet which seem to bring it on.

But the common and obvious cause is once again overstrain and anxiety, and undoubtedly the main sufferers are what are called "highly strung."

Headaches can also be a symptom of eyestrain, and of some more serious diseases.

So anyone who begins to get bad headaches when they have not been a headachy person hitherto should seek medical advice and search for the cause of the attacks.

Eyes should be checked, as spectacles may relieve the headaches entirely. Eyes are constantly changing, becoming nearer or longer sighted with age, so that eye strain may only appear in middle age.

But for the ordinary sufferer there is no better treatment than aspirin or codein and a rest, and no better preventive than enough sleep, enough fresh air, and enough recreation.



The Worker Sports



BASEBALL'S LITTLE KNOWN MILITANT HISTORY

Did You Know Disgusted Stars Once Quit, Formed Own League?

By LESTER RODNEY

"There was a time when the League stood for integrity and fair dealing. Today it stands for dollars and cents. Once it looked to the elevation of the game and an honest exhibition of the sport. Today its eyes are up on the turnstiles. Men have come into the business for no other motive than to exploit it for every dollar in sight. Players have been bought, sold and exchanged as though they were sheep instead of American citizens. . . ."

WHO SAID THAT? A majority of the big league baseball players in a rousing document entitled "To the Public," asking for support against big business-men-magnates who were exploiting them. The year? 1889. And that's only part of the little known history of the militant struggle of our country's ball-players for their rights. A little painless browsing through some baseball histories and documents is rewarded by a wealth of fascinating facts and we're going to pass them along to you.

Many folks reading the militant quotes at the head of this column may sigh and say, "Gee, there was more militancy and consciousness in the old days than today." But in 1946, remember, a Boston lawyer with no organizational backing and only a vague program of player benefits walked into the hotel lobbies and signed up players right and left. And one night in Pittsburgh shortly after, the whole one-sided structure of baseball empire tottered as a majority of the Pirates voted to strike and refuse to play the Giants that night unless their organization was met with! How the owners rushed to set up a company union, granting some things like the \$5,000 minimum and getting rid of the Boston lawyer!

COMPLETELY BYPASSED by the organized labor movement, ballplayers, like newspapermen and movie workers before them, are still guys working for a living. Like the newspapermen when everyone thought it hilariously funny to even connect them with the word "union," they are exploited up and down, backwards and sideways by the extremely well organized businessmen who run baseball.

Sure, there are tougher ways of making a living than playing ball. It's not mining coal or tending an open hearth or driving a truck. But baseball players are men who painstakingly acquire high special skills at the expense of learning anything else. They make a mint for the owners, average just four years as big leaguers and are "old men" at their trade in their middle thirties. They have a list of grievances from here to December and back and it's all near enough to the surface in most of them if you ever get to bull with them.

Some of this history, frankly, surprised me, and I suspect it will surprise you too. Sometimes you tend to forget that ball-players don't come from Park Avenue penthouses, or from some strange non-working vacuum, and you think of them as a breed apart. This in spite of the illuminating flash of the near Pittsburgh strike under the worst possible conditions, and the way the big majority of players willingly expressed their basic and deep-going democratic

(ED NOTE.—A new book, "The Baseball Player" by Alabama University economics professor Paul M. Gergory has been published and favorably reviewed in trade union papers. We will review it soon. In the meanwhile, with the intermittent talk of unionism and baseball rejuvenated by this pioneering book, we begin today an abridged reprint of a series of articles by sports editor Lester Rodney from the Daily Worker of January, 1931, on baseball's little known militant history, to continue through Rodney's vacation. Many readers of the weekend Worker never saw this material. We are sure all, whether baseball fans or not, will find it fascinating reading.)

feeling, when this paper and the Pittsburgh Courier were querying them during the campaign to end jimcrow in our national pastime.

THERE MUST BE some earlier and more detailed history to be dug up some day, but let's start this little series in the 1880's, when there were already two regularly established and flourishing major leagues, the National League and the American Association. In this period the game was becoming increasingly popular and profitable to the owners, who in turn became more and more arrogant.

In the winter of 1885, the moguls met and the main order of business was setting up a \$2,000 salary maximum for big league players. Another ruling was that no club could at any time advance any salary to a player. A historical association collection still has letters penned in midwinter by desperate players, some with pregnant wives, asking for advances on the next year's salaries since they had no mode of livelihood except baseball. The letters were unanswered.

In this situation a former minor leaguer and newspaper man named Billy Veltz got the idea of a "brotherhood" of baseball players. The original notion was for it to be a sort of welfare organization, but it soon became a militant instrument of the players in fighting for their rights. It was called the National Brotherhood of Baseball Players and was headed by John Ward of the New York team.

The owners turned loose their machinery of abuse on the Brotherhood members in a way many unionists will recognize. Newspaper accounts called the players drunkards, bums and worse. The players' patriotism, honesty, family lives and morals were questioned. One newspaper story even flatly stated that the members of the Washington team regularly smoked opium.

In 1887 things started coming to a head when a players' committee consisting of Ward, Ned Hanlon of Detroit and Dan Brouthers of Boston, all well known stars of their day, drew up a list of matters for discussion and asked for a meeting centering on the \$2,000 maximum clause. They were turned down. In the winter of 1889 National League proxy John T. Brush or-

dered the players classified for salary amounts by such things as "habits, earnestness," etc., with no appeal permitted.

PLAYERS SEETHED through the 1889 season. Substitutes were required to work as gate-men before the games. That was really rubbing it in. By season's end, after many talks among themselves, the players were ready to stand up on their hind legs and tell the profit-hauling magnates what they could do with their maximum wages, habits and earnestness.

Accounts of the times say that the owners never really suspected what was coming, feeling nothing but contempt for the players' Brotherhood and expecting at the most some more polite request for talking things over.

In November of 1889 the lid blew off with the publication of "To the Public," a remarkable document by the players which detailed their attempts at a reasonable solution, the broken faith of the magnates, the final refusal to meet with the players to discuss the salary limits. The players announced that they would form their own league, a Brotherhood League run by the players, for the 1890 season.

Cutting loose with all barrels, the appeal also castigated the business men who cared nothing about sportmanship but only their profits, and ripped into the reserve clause which bound (and still does) players for life to the club they first signed with.

Here is a section of the manifesto dealing with the reserve clause:

"Reservation became for them (the magnates) another name for property right in the player. By a combination among themselves, stronger than the strongest trust, they were able to enforce the most arbitrary measure, and the player had either to submit or get out of the profession in which he had spent years in attaining a proficiency. Even the disbandment and retirement of a club did not free the players from the octopus clutch, for they then were peddled to the highest bidder."

This statement also reflects the players' great awareness of the anti-trust moods developing in the country as capitalism began moving faster out of the "free enterprise" period into Wall Street monopoly.

(Continued next week)

PROGRID HOPEFUL

Commissioner Bert Bell of the National Football League says the circuit expects another banner year in 1936 because ticket sales are up an average of 20 percent and because the television program will include a "game-of-the-week" coast-to-coast feature over an unprecedented 187 stations each Sunday.

SOVIET OLYMPIC TOURISTS

MELBOURNE, Australia, July 15.—Twenty-two Russians deposited 550 Australian pounds (\$1,232) today for first class accommodations in Melbourne's Federal Hotel during the Olympic Games in November and December.

SPORTS SPURN LOUISIANA!

Every single college with games scheduled in Louisiana affirmed that they would cancel games rather than accede to the new racist law signed by Gov. Long this week. They include Notre Dame, Iowa, Cincinnati, Harvard. President Dick Butler of the Texas League said Shreveport, La. could hardly stay in the league since "I'm sure no teams will agree not to use Negroes when they play there." At last reports, there was no word from Attorney General Brownell or anyone else in Washington on this astounding blow at democracy. They are too busy talking about injustices which once occurred in other countries across the seas!—L. R.

Calls Gil Most Versatile Yank Ever, '56 Most Valuable

Frank Crosetti, who's seen 'em all in 25 golden years with the New York Yankees, nominates Gil McDougald as the "most versatile player in the team's history and possibly it's most valuable player this season." The record shows McDougald leading the American League's shortstops with a .975 fielding average since he took over on May 3.

"No previous Yankee ever played so many positions so well," Crosetti said, recalling all the great teams of the past. "Gil led the league's third basemen in fielding in 1953. The second basemen in 1955 and he's leading the shortstops this year. What more could you ask for versatility?"

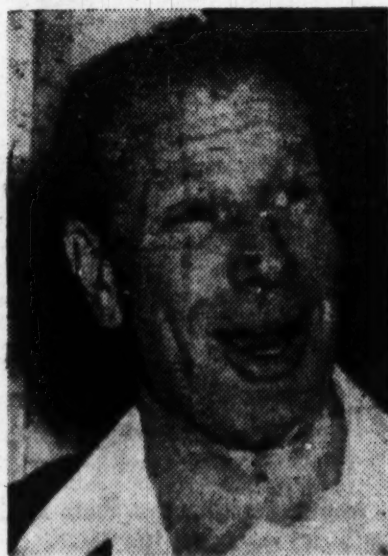
Crosetti, a shortstop on seven Yankee A. L. champions, is regarded as one of the most versatile players in the club's history but says he never could hold a candle to McDougald.

"I was a shortstop," Crosetti said emphasizing the word "shortstop." "I filled in at third and second at times but never played either so long or so well as McDougald."

Then he reeled off a string of names out of the past, rejecting each one as McDougald's rival for versatility and all-around performance.

"Everett Scott, Mark Koenig,

FROZEN OUT IN DETROIT



BILL VEECK, saying he and his associates made the two top cash bids for the Detroit Tigers, left Detroit saying "it appears to me it was pretty much a foregone conclusion who the new owners would be." Veeck is the man who introduced the first Negro player, Larry Doby, into the American League, and Satchel Paige up. He also hired Hank Greenberg as Cleveland General Manager in what was widely interpreted as a slap at the Briggs Sr. who spurned the Tiger stars request for consideration in the Detroit front office.

Lynn Lary, Phil Rizzuto, all shortstops," Crosetti said. "Red Rolfe and Joe Dugan played strictly at third. Bobby Brown played third and short but he wasn't really a big league shortstop. Tony Lazzeri was strictly a second baseman and so was Joe Gordon."

Crosetti considered his second proposition—that McDougald deserves serious consideration as the team's M.V.P. this year—and continued:

"In the spring, our No. 1 problem was finding a shortstop," he said. "Gil has solved that problem and who is to say what would have happened to the club if he hadn't? We all knew Yogi (Berra) and Mickey (Mantle) would hit but nobody knew in the spring who would play shortstop."

"To find the fellow who solved a team's No. 1 problem seems to me as good a way as any of finding it's most valuable player," he concluded.

McDougald, a business-like, 28-year old six-footer from San Francisco, chuckled when advised of Crosetti's remarks.

"It's nice to hear that he said those things," he said. "But I can't buy that stuff about being the team's most valuable player."

McDougald added that being a versatile player "is of key importance if you want to play at all under Casey Stengel."

"Casey wants to platoon his men, always has since he's managed the club," McDougald explained. "When I came up in 1951, I realized I'd have to be willing to play anywhere if I was going to play at all. So, I decided I'd give anything a whirl."

"Actually," he went on, "playing shortstop is the best deal of the lot. It's the 'big position'—you're always in the middle of the play—and if you can handle the glove they don't worry too much about your hitting."

Stengel certainly isn't losing any sleep over McDougald's hitting. Gil was tapping .216 when he took over at short on May 3 and he's blasting away at .315 today.

CANADA'S DUCK CROP

WINNIPEG, Man.

Bert W. Cartwright, chief naturalist for Ducks Unlimited, the waterfowl conservation agency, said today a survey of nesting areas in Canada's prairie provinces indicated that "if the weather behaves from now on, a duck crop comparable to last year's excellent output is assured."

BRITISH SPRINT HHOPE

LONDON. —John Young, an 18-year-old English schoolboy ran his way on to Britain's Olympic hopeful list today by winning the 100 yard national championship in 9.9 seconds on rain-soaked track.

WORLD OF LABOR

Peace Debate Rises In Labor Movement

By GEORGE MORRIS

The current debate on "neutrality" kicked up to a national level by Secretary of State Dulles and vice-president Nixon is an old argument that has been running a long time in the labor movement. We now have an opportunity to see more clearly how George Meany, arch opponent of "neutrality" in the labor movement, fits into the national lineup on foreign policy.

It was Dulles who said "neutrality" is "international immorality." In his estimation the international harlots of the Chiang Kai-shek, Franco, Syngman Rhee variety are the most "moral" statesmen because they most certainly take sides. Vice-president Nixon underscores Dulles' view during his recent trip around the world in his stop-over statements in Formosa, Manila and Karachi. At the airfield of the Pakistan capital he took a direct slap at India's premier Nehru for his country's acceptance of aid from the Soviet Union. That too, is "immoral."

Premier Nehru, at that moment arguing before a British Commonwealth conference in London for a policy of greater friendship towards the USSR and a recognition of recent changes in that country, observed that Dulles and Nixon don't know the history of their own country and are not speaking like people who really believe in the democratic way of life.

The Dulles-Nixon statements brought so much kickback that Dulles had to hold a press conference to "clarify" his position. When he was through the net effect was re-emphasis of the view that anybody who isn't for the State Department is against the West and is for Moscow.

But George Meany hasn't even seen fit to try to "explain" his position. He has been sticking to it rigidly. It will be recalled that only a week after the AFL-CIO convention merged last December, Meany delivered a speech in which he sharply denounced Nehru as "an ally of Communism" because he has not aligned India with the U.S. bloc. He developed the position that there cannot be a neutral position between west and the socialist bloc and he sharply denounced American liberals for friendship to Nehru or for being what he called "anti-anti-Communist."

It soon developed that Meany

was really hitting at followers and co-thinkers of Reuther who followed him with a speech stressing the opposite view.

Subsequently, Meany went before conventions and other labor audiences with speeches in support of his position, mostly attacks upon the USSR's leaders charging they are changing nothing and warnings against united fronts or conciliation of any sort towards the USSR.

Meany miscalculated, because the major conventions or conferences that expressed a view—the UAW's Education Conference, the textile and clothing conventions and the ADA's conference—backed the Reuther view. Reuther's view was subsequently developed in more detail in a 10-point letter to Dulles in which he calls for "peaceful competitive co-existence" with the USSR on the policy of aid to underdeveloped countries and a corresponding disarmament. He charged the State Department with following precisely the kind of policy both Dulles and Nixon have voiced.

The issue is now developing into campaign fireworks. At this writing, some Democrats, like Senator Kefauver and Rep. Emanuel Celler, have already denounced Dulles and Nixon. But how does it look before the 15,000,000 members of the AFL-CIO who are asked to campaign hard to defeat the Eisenhower-Dulles-Nixon forces, when their president, Meany, campaigns against the right of a country to be neutral.

Norman Thomas, the Socialist, who is influential among many of the people in Reuther's union apparatus, declared himself recently for Reuther's approach on foreign policy and in opposition to Meany's.

The developing debate can have some impact on the election campaign as far as foreign policy is concerned. The Democrats have an opportunity, if they want to take it, to unload the "war party" label from themselves and tell the voters of the real war-inciting significance of the position expounded by Nixon and Dulles, with Eisenhower's backing.

But the labor movement will not have a positive influence in this debate if Meany's position is represented as labor's position. Most unions that have spoken out, did not express Meany's position. Take, for example, the editorial in the July 6 Labor News, official paper of the Rochester, N.Y., Central Trades and Labor Council, part of Meany's own home base. It is titled "Peace is the Answer."

There is no defense against atomic warfare." After citing the terrifying threat of nuclear warfare to the world, the editorial concludes:

"We are lulled by the notion that all is right in the world and that we can defend ourselves by creating bigger and more destructive engines of warfare."

"But nothing is right in the world until we, as leaders of Western Civilization, devote our unceasing efforts to finding a way for people to live among people in peace and co-operation. And that includes Russians and Chinese."

POLIO

(Continued from Page 1)

that the tests regarding the vaccine were declared to have proved it worked. Why, then, 15 months afterward, are there so many children of the most susceptible age not yet inoculated?

There was a delay last year while federal testing procedures were revamped following discovery that the vaccine, if not properly prepared, could spread the disease. But by November, the bugs were removed from the process. It was known then that with existing production facilities, the nation would be at least 50,000,000 cubic centimeters short by July 1 of this year.

There were numerous conferences and learned dissertations on the matter. But the six private drug companies exclusively licensed to produce the vaccine remained just six. And the predictions proved correct. There was, and is, a vast shortage of the vaccine. The licensed companies can now continue to produce vast amounts at substantial profit. Their market would have been cut if others had started to produce it, and had filled the primary need by July 1.

Then there is the distribution. School children of tender age received their shots. But what about those pre-school age? Mostly they had to go to private doctors, many of whom charged what the "traffic would bear," often going to \$10. Then, too, because of the short supply, many doctors saved it for their favorite patients, including those who could afford to pay more.

This, so far, is how the story of polio vaccine and its application runs for 1956. We will know more later.

STEEL STRIKE TWISTERS

(Continued from Page 2)

leaders are in prison, wages of U. S. Steel ore workers are a fraction of those in the U.S., but not their productivity. And in the South, where jimcrow holds back organization, wages are much lower for the same productivity except in a few unionized islands like steel.

Every gain in conditions, in human dignity and rights, of American labor has been due to struggle and organization.

To carry its point further, this Morgan bank survey becomes positively subversive. It revives Marx's teachings so long suppressed in America—that labor, under capitalism, is a commodity. But it keeps suppressed the truth taught by Adam Smith and Ricardo before Marx that the price of labor is governed not by what the worker produces, but by what he needs to keep on producing. Only through unions and strikes can labor raise the social standard of those needs, so long as his hire is determined in this capitalistic way.

When this Wall Street bank philosophies about its discovery, credulity is really strained:

"The fact that his labor is a commodity does not make him a slave or a chattel. On the contrary, it makes him, in the full

Capital Cool to Soviet Proposal

(Continued from Page 5) knowledge, negated this basis for turning down the Soviet offer.

The Russians' Foreign Minister, Dimitri Shepilov, made the same point in his speech on the resolution to the Supreme Soviet, noting that scientific techniques make it impossible to keep nuclear tests a secret.

If the great powers were still apart on the matter of the bomb tests, they were no further along the road to agreement on reduction of conventional armed forces.

THE UN's Disarmament Commission voted 10 to 1 last week (with Russia opposing and Yugoslavia abstaining) to continue negotiations through its working subcommittee. The vote in effect doomed any immediate action in the decade-old disarmament debate.

Yet the postponement, which won State Department approval

in the form of a resolution by Peru, came after the Soviet Union's Andrei Gromyko had announced acceptance of the Western Powers' plan to reduce armed forces to 2,500,000 men each for the U. S., Russia and China and 750,000 for Britain and France.

One hopeful sign in the bleak disarmament picture was Admiral Radford's proposal that the U. S. reduce its land forces. Whether the Radford bid, which has considerable support in Washington, was a delayed reaction to the Soviets' own announced army reduction of 1.2 million men, a recognition that new weapons permit land force reduction, or both, it was seen as a small but encouraging sign that progress is not impossible.

Meanwhile there was every reason to believe that the clamor for an end to nuclear bomb tests by the powers, both East and West, will continue.

New Boycott Threat in Alabama

(Continued from Page 4)

a four-year Navy veteran, was subjected to oral abuse and refused permission to show his discharge papers at his "trial."

The Inter Civic Council has rejected two "compromise" solutions offered by the city and the company, holding that nothing short of truly integrated seating is satisfactory.

The Tallahassee Chamber of Commerce has induced the bus company to re-establish services for whites by promising that it would conduct a "ride-the-bus" campaign. Tallahassee has a population of 40,000, of which 15,000 are Negroes. But Negroes furnish about 70 percent of the bus patrons.

Said Daniel Speed to this development:

"The spirit is good here. They will have their bus line and we'll have our motor pool."

ON ANOTHER desegregation front, Federal Judge John Paul has brushed aside Virginia authorities objection and ordered the Charlottesville school board to cease segregating its schools by September, 1956. Judge Paul was emphatic in his ruling, telling Virginia state officials and the local school board:

"Every school board . . . knew

what was expected of it after the May 17, 1954, decision and the decree handed down a year later. This court is bound to carry out the judgment of the Supreme Court."

After raking Gov. Stanley and other officials over the coals for their delaying actions against the desegregation rulings, Judge Paul added:

"I am unwilling for this court to be a knowing accessory to a program which has as its purpose to delay the decision of the Supreme Court. I don't think my duty would permit me to take such a course."

Week in Labor

(Continued from Page 2)

men. Provocative company favoritism for employees who scabbed during the five-month walkout brought on the action. Officers of IUE Local 617 admitted the walkout was a "wildcat" but blamed the company.

WILLIAM SCHNITZLER, AFL-CIO secretary-treasurer, said the International Longshoremen's Association has no chance of getting into the AFL-CIO "under its present set-up." The ILA was expelled from the old AFL in 1953 on charges of being racketeer-dominated.

Capt. William V. Bradley, ILA president, came out of jail after finishing a 15-day sentence for contempt of court in a case arising out of the waterfront strike last September. The union is formulating contract demands for the Port of New York negotiations coming up August 1.

THE AFL-CIO has been urged to make a legal test of a Dublin, Ga., ordinance requiring union organizers to be licensed. The American Civil Liberties Union, in a letter to George Meany, offered its aid, saying the law is "clearly unconstitutional." Industries in Dublin are all unorganized.

Warehousemen's Union both campaigned vigorously for this bill. Dock work is the most dangerous in the nation, with the highest injury rate. Death benefits are also increased to \$17,000.

Standing in Circulation Drive 2-14

THE WORKER						NEWSTAND	
COUNTY	Goal	(Subs) Achieved	Percent	Goal	(Bundle) Achieved	Percent	Sales for Week ending July 1
Upstate	300	141	47	400	344	86	
Manhattan	2200	1907	82	2500	173	34	
Bronx	1200	1030	85	300	10	3	
Brooklyn	2000	1793	89	2000	628	32	
Queens	1000	914	91	300	269	89	2715
Total	6500	5785	58	3500	1374	39	
New Jersey	750	504			333		
DAILY WORKER						NEWSTAND	
COUNTY	Goal	(Subs) Achieved	Percent	Goal	(Bundle) Achieved	Percent	Sales for Week ending July 1
Upstate	122	80	67		137		
Manhattan	271	271	100		19		
Bronx	96	96	100		3		
Brooklyn	238	238	100		2		
Queens	209	209	100		18		2805
Total	1086	994	90		184		
New Jersey	197				50		

JULY POLITICAL AFFAIRS

Features three main sections:

I. Party Relations and the Khrushchev Report

- National Committee, CPUSA
- Palmiro Togliatti, General Secretary, CP of Italy
- Pietro Nenni, Secretary, Socialist Party, Italy
- Yugoslav-USSR Party agreement

II. Discussion Material

- Nemmy Sparks: On a United Party of Socialism
- Sam Kushner: Some Problems in Illinois

III. Major Theoretical Articles

- Wm. Z. Foster: The "Managed Economy" of the U. S.
- Louis Fleischer: The "Power Elite" in the U. S.
- Herbert Aptheker: Was the American Revolution a Majority Movement? (on the 180th Anniversary of the Declaration of Independence).

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NEW CENTURY PUBLISHERS

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The American Road to Socialism

We Substituted Our Desire for Reality

By MARTIN CHANCEY

WHY HAVE we lost so much ground in the post-war period? In answer to this question the Dennis report and the discussion which preceded and followed it in the main seems to be in accord on the following propositions: That our Party has made more than its share of costly errors; that most of these have been of a left-sectarian character and that we have repeated the same type of errors time and again.

I don't think we will get to the heart of the problem by merely cataloguing our errors as right or left opportunism. I feel that the discussion now has to advance to a deeper probing as to the nature and source of our left-sectarian errors which have plagued the American Marxist movement over the years.

The nature of most of these errors consists in mistaken estimates as to the course of economic development, wrong judgments as to the alignment of class forces and the direction in which the working class and other groups are moving at a particular time. How are we to account for our persistent misjudgment on these matters

(which are the basis for our wrong policies)? Is it to be explained by saying that the American Communist leadership is subject to a much higher percentage of error than that of other countries? I don't think that this will lead us to the answer.

If Marxist theory is supposed to provide us with the power of orientation, with an understanding of the inner connection between events and with the ability to discern the direction in which classes are moving now and in the future—then there is something wrong either with our theory, or our understanding and use of this theory—or both.

ROOT OF ERRORS

I think that the root cause of our errors lies with 1. The failure of our theoretical concepts to keep pace with the profound changes of the past decade. 2. A non-scientific, non-dialectical application of our theory. Wrong methods of thinking and analyses—characterized by one-sidedness and superficiality. Certain wrong premises with which we approach problems and their solution.

How do these non-scientific methods of thinking and application of theory express themselves?

1. In a tendency to substitute subjective desire for objective reality, as the basis for our policy. A case in point is the launching of the Progressive Party in 1948, which was neither warranted by the degree of labor support or a weakening of either of the major parties. Nevertheless, our resolutions proclaimed with great fanfare that the advent of the P.P. "marks the beginning of the end of the two Party system." Even though a few short months later the electorate informed us in no uncertain terms that our obituary notice was premature, we still refused to look reality in the face until several years later.

Why is it that time and again we decide that the workers will move in one direction only to see them march off in another? Because we repeatedly make policy decisions on the basis of how we would react to events rather than how these events reflect themselves in the minds of the workers, who lack our Marxist outlook and training. On this basis we decide that certain institutions have become obsolete, forgetting Lenin's warnings to the left - sectarians of his day, that the fact that some institutions have become historically obsolete for us is no reason to expect that the masses are ready to ditch them.

CONFUSION OF TREND AND REALITY

2. We have persistently confused long-term historic processes with current trends and present day realities. In many of our theoretical writings we find such statements: "Capitalism in the U.S. as an organic part of the world capitalist system, is involved in the developing breakdown of that system. The world capitalist system is thoroughly sick and constantly getting sicker." (P.A. February, 1955). From which one might gather that all that's left to do in the U.S. is to pick up the pieces.

Such conclusions lead to serious policy mistakes. It is one thing to point to the basic contradiction between capitalism's over expanding capacity to produce and the limited market, as inevitably leading to crisis.

It is quite another to conclude that therefore, there will be an economic crisis in the U.S. in the next two or four months—as we have repeatedly done. In stressing the long-term factors making for crisis, we have given altogether insufficient study to the means at the disposal of the monopolists for counter-acting and delaying its outbreak.

3. Lack of correct synthesis and proper balance between the general features of capitalism and the specific characteristics of American capitalism. A tendency to overplay the former and minimize the latter. While correctly stressing the fact that the basic contradictions of capitalism operate in the U.S. as in all other capitalist states, we have given altogether little weight to the fact that the working out of these contradictions differs in each country. That these contradictions unfold within the framework of differing sets of conditions and in their development are influenced by a host of circumstances such as the scope



and rate of economic growth, levels of working class consciousness etc.

It is one thing to assert that the U.S. is not immune from the laws of capitalist development and decay. It is quite another to maintain that this process will take place in the country in the same form and at the same tempo as in other countries. Yet we have continually swung from one extreme—saying that the U.S. is immune from the general laws of capitalist development—to the other extreme of saying that these laws will assert themselves in an identical pattern in each country. It is the latter distortion which has plagued us most.

STALIN'S ONE-SIDEDNESS

This wrong synthesis between the general and specific features has its roots in the manner in which the factional struggles of the late 20's were resolved. This improper balance is contained in Stalin's speech on the American question where he stated that: while we must not ignore the specific features of American capitalism yet "the foundation of the activities of every Communist Party including the American C.P., on which it must base itself must be the general features of capitalism, which are the same for all countries and not its specific features of any given country."

It is the fear of challenging

this one-sided approach, fear of the bogey of 'American exceptionalism,' which has greatly inhibited us in our efforts to find a correct balance between the general and specific and boldly strike out in the direction of studying what is specifically, peculiarly, characteristically American.

It is this line of thinking which leads to stress the concept of the General Crisis of the Capitalist system and the elements of decay and decline, but to minimize the law of the Uneven Development of Capitalism as it relates to the U.S. in the post-war period. The decay of the capitalist system as a whole does not preclude the rapid growth of certain industries and even countries. Without proper assessment of the dominant position our country occupies in the post-war capitalist world, we can't formulate correct policy.

We could profit immensely from a restudy of Lenin's method. His emphasis on the need to apply fundamental principles in such a manner as will correctly modify these principles in certain particulars, correctly adopt them to national differences. His constant prodding as to the need to 'investigate, study, seek, divine, grasp, that which is specifically, peculiarly national in formulating policy and tactics.

DOGMATISM

5. In our economic analyses we tend towards abstraction and dogmatism rather than concreteness and creativeness. We try to apply economic laws with the fixity of geometric equations. For years we have been torturing statistics and going off the deep end in trade union policy in order to 'prove' the law of relative and absolute impoverishment of the American working class. Our methods are strongly reminiscent of Procrustes who made his victims fit the size of his bed by stretching them or cutting off their legs. We have tenaciously held to the concept of absolute impoverishment even though belied by the facts of life. We even ignored Marx himself, who after stating the above law, added in the very next sentence: "Like all other laws it is modified by many circumstances."

Our treatment of other economic propositions, is strikingly similar.

Perhaps our biggest problem in relation to political economy, is not so much application, as the abysmal ignorance of this subject in our ranks.

6. We have approached the class struggle in our country with a set of generalizations largely drawn from the experience of other lands. We have attempted to apply them without sufficiently studying the forms of motion,

the ebb and flow, characteristic of the class struggle in the U.S. Yet without such study we are unable to answer such questions as:

Why is it that in certain periods our Party has been highly effective in initiating in succeeding periods? Why do we lack staying power? Why is it that the American people have accepted virtually our entire immediate program (in the trade union field, Negro rights, social legislation), but at the same time rejected us?

FEATURES OF U.S. LABOR

To answer these questions we will have to study much more thoroughly certain features of the American labor movement: The short periods of intense class battles, marked by a sharp rise in militancy, in which important gains are often made in organization and working conditions. — 1919-1923, 1930-1938. These are followed by longer periods where the struggle takes on a more subdued form, marked by a decline in militancy—1923-1930, 1939-1956. Our Party has made its greatest advances in the shorter periods of intense struggle, gains which are largely wiped out in the more quiescent period.

Is it inevitable that the ground won during one period must be lost in the other? Some will point to the objective conditions. To the great resources possessed by American capitalism, to its capacity to maneuver, to grant concessions, to the fact that the very gains wrested in periods of struggle cause a decline in working class militancy.

Granted that objective conditions play a big part. But is this the whole story? Don't we all too often lay exclusive blame on objective conditions to escape from our own responsibility? Are we not in business as a Marxist-Leninist Party because we possess a theory which enables us to understand the workings of these objective forces, enables us to anticipate their course, to cope with them and to turn them to our advantage?

Have we not greatly contributed to our isolation by the slowness with which we recognize changed conditions and by our dogged resistance to modify policies to meet new situations? How often, when conditions call for a change of pace, for strategic retreat, have we gone over into headlong attack? How often, when conditions called for major concessions on our part so as to remain in the mainstream of labor, have we pressed all sorts of conditions and demands on general issues which only facilitated our being dislodged?

The answer to these questions cannot be found in the stock reply 'rigid tactics' with which our resolutions have attempted to explain our past errors. These wrong tactics in the main flow from wrong policies which have their source in stagnant theory and unscientific methods which must be more fully explored in the course of this discussion.

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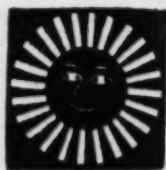
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Selected TV, Movie Guide

TV
Saturday, July 21
 Baseball Hall of Fame (5) 10 a.m.
 Junior Town Meeting (13) Noon
 Suicide Attack—Official Japanese movies of Pearl Harbor attack (9) 1
 Baseball: Yankees vs. Kansas City Athletics (11) 1:55
 Yesterday's Worlds (2) Archeology Movie: Ideal Husband (5) 2. Oscar Wilde's play with Paulette Goddard and Michael Wilding
 Baseball: Dodgers vs. St. Louis (9) 2:55
 Movie: Anna Karenina—1948 (5) 3:30. Vivien Leigh, Ralph Richardson
 Beat the Clock—quiz (2) 7:30
 Jackie Gleason's Honeymooners (2) 8
 Julius La Rosa Show (4) 8
 Masquerade Party (7) 10
 Gunsmoke (2) 10. Western
 High Finance—Quiz (2) 10:30

TV
Sunday, July 22
 Camera Three (2) 11:30 a.m.
 Wonderama—children's variety (5) Noon
 Movie: Young In Heart (4) 1. Doug Fairbanks, Jr. Janet Gaynor
 Baseball: Yankees vs. Kansas City (11) 1:55
 Dr. Spock (4) 3
 Shakespeare on TV (2) 3:45. Part Three—Antony and Cleopatra
 College Press Conference (7) 4:30
 Face the Nation (2) 5
 Zoo Parade (4) 5
 Telephone Time—Story of Peter Zenger and his defense of freedom of the press (2) 6
 Meet the Press (4) 6
 Lassie (2) 7
 You Asked For It (7) 7:30
 Frontier (4) 7:30
 Movie: Odd Man Out (7) 7:30
 Ed Sullivan Show (2) 8
 Steve Allen Show (4) 8
 Sunday Night Concert—Sibelius Festival (5) 8
 Aloca Hour—Sisters. Vincent Price. Gladys Cooper (4) 9
 Alfred Hitchcock Presents (2) 9:30
 \$64,000 Challenge (2) 10
 What's My Line (2) 10:30
 Sunday News Special (2) 11

RADIO
Saturday, July 21
 Baseball: Yankees vs. Kansas City WINS 1:55
 Opera Matinee—Bizet's Pearl Fishers WNYC 2
 Giants-Chicago WMCA 2:25
 Dodgers-St. Louis WMGM 2:55
 City Symphony WNYC 8:30
 As We See It—AFL-CIO, series WABC 8:45
 Rock 'n' Roll Dance Party WCBS 9
 Best Bands in Land WABC 9:35

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Lawrence Welk WABC 10:05
RADIO
Sunday, July 22
 Baseball: Yankees vs. Kansas City WINS 1:55
 World Music Festivals—David Oistrakh, violinist WCBS 2:05
 Giants-Chicago WMCA 2:25
 Dodgers-St. Louis WMGM 2:25
 Bob and Ray WRCA 5:10
 Guggenheim Memorial Concert WNYC 8:30
 Speaking of Sports WABC 8:30
MOVIES
 Moby Dick, Criterion, Sutton
 Trapeze, Capitol
 Great Locomotive Chase, Mayfair
 Oklahoma, Rivoli
 Ladykillers, Art, Apollo 42nd St.
 Rififi, Fine Arts
 Butterfly, Baronet
 Madame Butterfly, Baronet
 Lovers and Lollipops, Eighth St.
 Citizen Kane, Fifth Ave.
 Harder They Fall, Loew's Sheridan—Sat. & Sun.
 1905—Gorky's 'Mother' New Cameo

THEATRE
 Diary of Anne Frank, Cort

Labor in New York

(Continued from Page 16)
 way in New York are slated to be steamed up in the coming months. . . .

A NEW LABOR PAPER has been added in the metropolitan area. . . . The Nassau-Suffolk CIO Council, with some 62,000 members, is publishing the Long Island Citizen, a monthly. A statement of policy says that, as its name suggests, the paper will not be a labor paper "in the accepted sense. . . . Rather, the Citizen will be brimful of articles that detail labor's position on issues of the day."

SCREENED SEAMEN in New York and other East Coast ports got another lift in their fight to get back their papers when, in San Francisco, Chief Federal Judge Michael J. Roche refused to change an order directing the Coast Guard to return papers to seamen screened on the West Coast. . . . The United Electrical Union, ind., has urged the State Commission Against Discrimination to convene a "working meeting" of unions and other groups to agree on a program of job training for Negro, Puerto Rican and other victims of discrimination. . . . The state AFL and CIO executive councils held a two-day merger conference July 17-18 but the outcome hasn't been made public yet. . . .

STATE WAGE BOARDS are holding hearings on minimum pay for 67,000 laundry and cleaning and dyeing workers throughout New York State. Minimums now range from 75 to 85 cents. . . . The Textile Workers Union is picketing and distributing leaflets at major stores urging a public boycott of products of the Lowenstein's mills, whose workers in Rock Hill, S. C., have been on strike for six weeks. . . .

THE TRANSIT LABOR scene remains active, with the Transit Authority firing the president of the American Transport

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what's on

Sunday Brooklyn
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My Fair Lady, Hellinger
 No Time For Sergeants, Alvin Pajama Game, St. James
 Chekhov Plays, Contemporary Theatre, 15 Second Ave.
 Man With Golden Arm, Cherry Lane
 Three Penny Opera, Theatre de Lys
 Uncle Vanya, Fourth St. Theatre
STADIUM CONCERTS
 Sat. July 21—Cole Porter Night
 Mon. July 23—Tosy Spivakovsky—violinist plays Bruch Concerto; Aldo Parisot, cellist plays Saint-Saens concerto; together they play Brahms concerto for violin, cello and orchestra.
 Tues. July 24: Beethoven Symphony No. 7 and Brahms Symphony No. 4
 Wed. July 25: All Tchaikovsky Program, including Concerto for Piano and Orchestra and Symphony No. 6
 Thurs. July 26: To Be Announced
 Sat. July 28: Rodgers and Hammerstein Night (Final performance of season).

Union; TA hearings on the cases of 26 suspended motormen (members of the Motormen's Benevolent Assn.) continuing; the Transport Workers Union, AFL-CIO protesting a move by the Third Ave. bus lines to transfer 155 maintenance workers, and awaiting another meeting with the TA on TWU's demand for a union shop on the city-owned subways and buses. . . . The ATU protested the dismissal of James Donegan, a subway car maintainer, as an anti-union action by the Authority. . . . The ATU and MBA are pressing the city for some form of recognition, challenging TWU's sole collective bargaining status. . . .

Steel Strike

that by the most liberal calculations, the added cost of steel should not be more than \$5.05 a ton. But the paper noted the industry wants to hike prices by an average of \$8 to \$10 a ton.

The state of Pennsylvania, where more than a third of the striking steel workers are concentrated, reported a promise by federal officials to shortcut the delivery of 162 carloads of extra surplus food for distribution among striking steel workers.

Seven items are included: butter, cheese, milk, beans, wheat, cornmeal and rice. The state's 185,000 strikers with their families are estimated to include 600,000 persons. The shortcut will make possible the distribution within three or four weeks instead of the normal six weeks. In two weeks, if the strike still continues, the officials of the steel union are to meet with state officials on arrangements for the distribution of the food to the needy strikers. Many thousands, meanwhile have been registering.

It was disclosed that without the strikers, there are more than a million men, women and children in Pennsylvania who are now receiving free surplus food. This means that so large a number are at an economic level low enough to qualify for the food.

Similar registration for surplus food is going on in all other strike affected states.

MOST major unions have already assured the steel union full support. When the union deems that support necessary it will only have to ask to get many hundreds of thousands of dollars. The steel union was the most generous of all

In And Out of Movies and TV

By DAVID PLATT

Some of the things I've enjoyed on TV recently:
 Carol Haney's performance in 'The Bachelor' on Channel 4 last Sunday night. This gifted comedienne who can also sing and dance deserves to be seen more often on TV. . . .

THE ERNIE KOVACS show is an excellent replacement for Sid Caesar on Monday night. Edith Adams (Mrs. Kovacs) is developing into a first-rate satirist. Her recent rib of the weather forecasters was one of the best things she's done. Ernie's (Percy Dovetonsils) is also tops with this corner. Some of his other things are pretty awful.

I USUALLY TUNE out Jack Webb's 'Badge 714', a Wednesday night series, but I stayed with last week's episode because it dealt effectively with the television repair racket which is quite a racket as most everyone with a TV set knows. I'm for repeating this episode often to alert the public to these con-men.

TV ON TUESDAY night would be dull indeed without the Phil Silvers show. That man makes me laugh my head off. But it's not only Phil Silvers. The company includes a couple of other great comedians—the fellow who plays the part of the cook, for example, and the actor in the commanding officer role. Their names escape me.

SO FAR I haven't met a single TV fan who admits tuning in the Florian Zabach Show or the Snookey Lanson Show.

Both Ramar of the Jungle and Sheena, Queen of the Jungle fairly reek with racism. Mostly kids are exposed to them.

A GOOD BET for Sunday is the Story of Peter Zenger, early American fighter for a free press on the Telephone Hour, Channel 2 at 6.

CAMERA THREE looks at the Stanislavsky theory of acting this Sunday (Channel 2, 11:30 a.m.). Includes scenes from Chekov's 'Uncle Vanya' as done by members of the 4th St. Theatre company which has been running a cycle of Chekov plays.

OFFICIAL JAPANESE movies of the attack on Pearl Harbor will be shown on Channel 9 Saturday at 1. They could have some historical interest.

I RECOMMEND 'Odd Man Out' which Channel 7 is setting before us Sunday night at 7:30. It's an honest and intelligent treatment of an Irish freedom theme. For its insight into human character it ranks with John Ford's movie 'The Informer'. Director of 'Odd Man Out' is Carol Reed, an Englishman. The cast includes James Mason and Robert Newton.

AT LONG LAST we're getting some great music on TV on Sunday night. For the summer at least Channel 5 will concentrate on the classics between the hours of 8 and 9 on Sunday. Sibelius dominates the show this week.

'CRASH OF SILENCE', a profoundly moving English film about a deaf child who is taught how to live and express herself normally, comes up on Channel 2 Monday, 6:15 p.m.

for the Westinghouse strikers.

One of the unions to pledge the steel union full support is the independent Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers. And that pledge was wired just a few days after the steel union's raiders were defeated in another attempt to wrest the Anaconda Copper Co., smelter at Anaconda, Mont., from Mine-Mill that has had it under contract for many years.

Everything seemed quiet and peaceful at the mill gates from coast to coast. There was very little activity other than checking of passes by a few pickets.

THE UNITED Rubber Workers have reached agreement with the Goodyear and Goodrich companies on a 6.2 cents wage increase, a supplemental unemployment benefits plan and other provisions. About 37,000 workers are covered in the two major companies. The agreements are expected to set the pattern for all industry negotiations. The pacts were arrived at on the eve of strike deadline. They are subject to approval by a majority of locals.

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Rebirthday Party for New York's City Hall

By MILLY SALWEN

NEW YORK'S graceful porticoed City Hall, its outer shell freshly refaced, had a rebirthday party last week.

Nearly every city dignitary turned out for an old-fashioned parade and speeches in City Hall park, facing the columned building that houses much of the city's art treasure and historical mementos.

Two years of work and \$2 million were lavished on the project of preserving intricate carving on the urns, columns and arches that trim one of the country's most prized landmarks.

Workmen, designers and engineers carefully reproduced the sculpture in plaster, for artists to copy. Then they stripped away the crumbling marble that had weathered 144 years, and replaced it with durable Alabama limestone, a bright stone faintly streaked with grey.

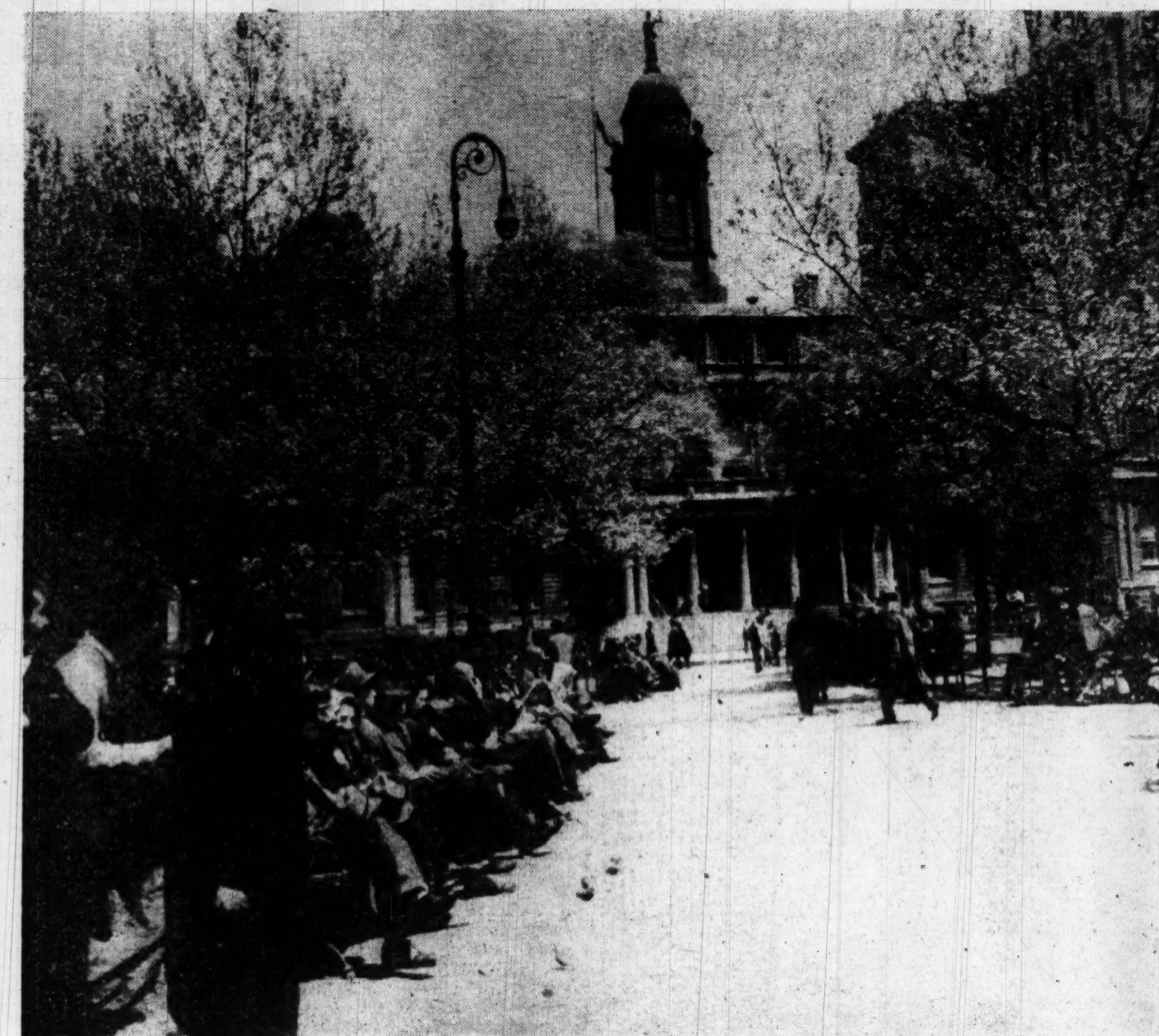
The noon ceremonies last Monday had a holiday air: officials congratulated themselves, each other, the original architects and everyone who had a hand in restoring it, with the firemen's brass band punctuating the speeches.

AMONG the marchers in the parade from the Battery were some vivid reminders of the years, 1803 to 1812, when City Hall was first built, for the then-momentous sum of a half-million dollars.

The shirted firemen, sharing the grip on a length of rope, tugged along an old-time fire pump. Half a dozen men marched in another contingent wearing the knickers, belted denim shirts and tri-cornered hats of the period. They were from the General Society of Mechanics and Tradesmen, who members helped lay the cornerstone 144 years ago.

Another reminder of bygone days came in the city treasurer's report for the 1803, recalled by Comptroller Lawrence E. Gerosa. The budget then had no special taxes, and the largest item was for relief: \$32,000 for the Alms House.

Fire and candles for the court cost \$786 for the year; \$2,400 went for the police, \$1,250 for street cleaning, \$3,025 for lamp-lighting and cleaning, and \$750 for the inspection of bread. There



were 100,000 New Yorkers then.

NOT ONLY the outside of the building, colonial in design with a strong flavoring of French Renaissance, has been restored: Commissioner Frederick H. Zurmuhlen, whose Department of Public Works directed the face-lifting, saw to it that the inside, too, was gleaming.

One facet of City Hall's design that has drawn architects from all

over the country, and Europe, too, is the lovely double staircase arching like wings toward the dome, then curving back to meet at the second-floor alcove.

The cantilevered design gives an airiness, a sense of effortless grace that makes the stairway, itself, one of the city's treasures.

In that alcove, outside the Governor's Room, the body of Abraham

Lincoln lay in state before the journey to Springfield, while 120,000 people filed by to honor him. Twenty years later, the body of Ulysses S. Grant was honored there.

Upstairs, the Art Commission exhibits much of the city's art work, among them the portrait of Lafayette painted from life by the gifted artist-inventor, Samuel F. B.

Morse, known more widely for inventing the telegraph.

THROUGH the re-dedication ceremony, the speeches, from Mayor Robert Wagner, Borough President Hulan Jack, commissioners and historians, all rang with pride. And for preserving "this shine . . . this gem . . . this masterpiece of architecture" they deserve every word of it.

Defense Rests Case In Foley Sq. Trial

By HARRY RAYMOND

FIVE DEFENSE lawyers will begin their summaries to the jury Wednesday in the third thought control trial of Communists under the Smith Act. Schedule for conclusion of the trial, which began in the U.S. Courthouse in Foley Square April 9, was announced by Judge Alexander Bicks last Thursday after attorneys for the six defendants rested the case.

Defense summaries, which will begin at 10 a.m., Wednesday, will continue through Thursday. Prosecutor Thomas B. Gilchrist, Jr., and his assistants will address the jury Friday. Judge Bicks will make his charge Monday, July 30, and the case will then go to the jury of eight men and four women.

The defense wound up its case after calling seven witnesses. Called by the defense to refute the charge that the defendants conspired to teach and advocate violent overthrow of the government were George Blake Charney, a defendant; Dr. W.E.B. DuBois, distinguished Negro historian and educator; Dr. John Somerville, non-Communist expert on Marxism; Doxey A. Wilkerson, director of faculty, Jefferson School of Social Science; Dr. James E. Jackson, Sr., Richmond, Va., pharmacist, father of James E. Jackson, Jr., lone Negro defendant; Homer D. Coke, Birmingham, Ala., businessman and vice-president of the Protective In-

dustrial Insurance Co. of America, and Simon W. Gerson, New York State legislative chairman of the Communist Party.

The prosecution called 28 witnesses, including the professional informers John Lautner, Barbara Hartle, J. B. Matthews, and Mary Markward Stalecup.

THE PROSECUTION rested its case June 6. And on June 18 Mrs. Marion Bachrach, an original defendant, was acquitted by the court for lack of evidence. The motion to acquit Mrs. Bachrach was argued by Vincent Hallinan, of San Francisco, her attorney.

After the defense rested its case, Newman Levy, attorney for Charney and defendant Alexander Trachtenberg renewed a motion for a directed judgment of acquittal. Similar motions were made by Charles T. Duncan, Royal W. France, and John McKim Minton on behalf of defendants Jackson, Sidney Stein, William Norman and Fred M. Fine. Judge Bicks denied the motions.

To Court has before it a motion by defense attorney Mary Kauffman for a mistrial ruling in

the case of Trachtenberg. Mrs. Kaufman argued that the record of Trachtenberg's earlier testimony before the House Committee on Un-American Activities was illegally introduced by the prosecution as evidence in this trial.

Judge Bicks reserved decision on a motion by France calling on the court to rule that since the trial of Eugene Dennis and 10 other national Communist leaders under the Smith Act in 1949 a change in international developments has taken place voiding the prosecution's claim of a "clear and present danger" to the U.S. Government.

The defendants were brought to trial on an indictment under which Elizabeth Gurley Flynn and 16 co-defendants were tried in the same courtroom in 1951. Miss Flynn and 14 of her co-defendants were convicted and sentenced to prison.

Mrs. Bachrach, who was acquitted in the current trial, was a defendant in the Flynn trial, but her case was severed by Judge Edward J. Dimock when medical reports revealed she was suffering with cancer.

Simon W. Gerson and Isidore Begun, defendants in the Flynn trial, were acquitted in 1951 by a directed verdict.

Charney and Trachtenberg are on trial now for the second time. They were among those convicted in the Flynn trial. But Judge Dimock last year reversed these convictions and ordered a new trial for the two after a hearing in court revealed that Harvey Matu-sow, a prosecution witness, had testified falsely.

Labor in New York

By Herbert Signer

- Firemen Need Wage Hike
- Dockers Map Their Demands

A WORTHY GOAL for New York's powerful labor movement would be an all-out push in support of the campaign of the Uniformed Firemen's Assn. for a substantial wage increase for the city's fire fighters. The Wanamaker fire once more dramatized the tough job and skill of these men as well as the justness of their pay demand. . . . Last word of the city, from J. Schechter, City Personnel Director, was that more time was needed to "weigh the facts." Six thousand firemen ringed City Hall with pickets in April for their pay demand, some signs asking Mayor Wagner "to tell of a more dangerous job than a New York City fireman's. . . ." The firemen's association is an AFL-CIO affiliate.

THE WAGE-SCALE policy committee of the N. Y. District Council, Int'l Longshoremen's Association, met for three days working out contract demands for negotiations with the N. Y. shipping employers due to start around Aug. 1. . . . The two-year contract expires Sept. 30. . . . Results were not available at this writing, but it was believed the 110-member committee was discussing a substantial pay boost, maximum sling load, guaranteed eight hours pay for



a dock worker called to work, more paid holidays and premium pay for weekend work. . . .

THE CONVENTION of the Government and Civic employees, formerly CIO, meeting in New York July 28-29, is expected to okay merger with the Amer. Fed. of State, County and Municipal Emp., of the old AFL. An April convention of the AFL group has already approved it. Combined membership would be about 160,000 and unification is expected to result in a major AFL-CIO organizing drive nationally. . . . In New York, efforts to bring these groups together with the Teamsters government employees locals for united action have so far failed. . . . In any case, big organizing drives already under

(Continued on Page 15)